The Saturday Evening Post.

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FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

LINES TO ***

I blame not the tongue that has long since neglected,
To utter the accents of friendship and love,
Or the heart now by languor and coldness affected,
That lately was tender and kind as the dove.

I blame not the fond wish reluctant declining,
To haste where it oft has with joy took its flight,
Inside the bosom within is in secret repining,
And mourning the loss of its once dear delight.

Or the bows of detraction have shot unsuspected,
The arrows of malice and envy around,
And the foul tongue of slander has basely ejected,
Without an indignant calumnious sound.

The vapours of scornful and dire declamation,
More noxious than pestilence deadly attir'd,
Have blasted the blossom of fond expectation,
And crush'd the young heart that affection had fir'd.

Then no more blame the coldness of fond love declining,
For beauty's stern frown has near stified the flame,
All kindly emotions, delights are fast pining,
And of love, tender love, there is scarce left a name.

But oh! even now one soft accent of sweetness,
That fell from thy lips with the mildest essay,
The deepest, the fondest impulses would witness,
And lighten this cold heart of darkness to day.

CARLOS.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

THE BEGGAR.

Behold yon beggar crossing o'er the street,
Man despair and sin each other greet;
Once he knew a happy joyful day,
Then virtue beam'd on him her purest ray:
Gone his morn of life unclouded rose,
Nor dream'd he ought of life's unnumber'd woes;
But many a sun has risen fair and bright
And set mid clouds and storms in gloomy night.
He a father knew, his father died,
A tender mother all his cares supplied,
He train'd his youthful years in wisdom's way,
And fondly hop'd he'd ne'er from virtue stray.
To manhood's gay estate he grew apace,
His mind and person stor'd with ev'ry grace;
But soon from wisdom's path he tur'nd aside
And enter'd pleasure's highway, broad and wide;
Alas! much travel'd road, how many a youth,
Whose heart has beat alone to heaven born truth,
Allur'd by thy gay smiles, so falsely fair,
Has vainly sought for bliss and found despair!
Oh heavenly virtue! ne'er dost thou decoy
The heart to bliss, and all its hopes destroy;
With thee all worldly pains and sorrows cease,
Thy path is narrow but it leads to peace.
Thy mother saw with pain her darling son,
The way to truth, to peace, and heaven shun,
She gently chid his errors, and reprov'd
Him, who with all his faults was dearly lov'd;
But virtue, once deserted, who can say
How far the sinner from its path may stray?
He could not would not turn—his parent warn'd
Him from his ways, but all her words he scorn'd,
The broken hearted soon rech'd in death,
But bless'd the wand'rer with her latest breath;
And now behold him toss'd on passion's wave,
A vice the victim, follower and slave.
He number'd friends—it scarcely need be told
He number'd friends, because he counted gold;
But hardly had he pass'd a few short years,
Ere the reverse, which follows vice appears.
His patrimony squander'd, with it flown
Each sunshine friend that he had ever known.
He deeply feels how bitter is the cup
Of sin, to him who drinks its potion up.
A wretched beggar now he crawls along,
Scorn'd by the mercenary flatt'ring throng,
That in his day of wealth press'd nigh to draw
Late from his smiles, and from his word their law.

F.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

LINES.

Go' worthless muse, no' more I pause,
To court thy dull and powerless strain;
In sorrows cup—tho' I have cause,
I will not bathe thy harp again,
For all its chords have been so wet,
And injured by corroding grief,
That all its powers have tuneless met,
Nor joy, nor hope can yield relief.

To thee, thou spirit fair and bright,
I fain would raise one grateful line,
To greet thee in yon realms of light,
For truth and tenderness were thine;
Yet I have rarely sang of thee,
Nor will I now—for all too dear,
And pure thy hallowed memory,
To mingle with such darkness here.

Deep, deep within this sorrowing heart,
Thy memory I fondly cherish,
And tho' all other bliss depart,
It there shall never, never perish.
Oh could I ere forget thy name
May deeper anguish rend my breast,
Than this, which like a feverish flame,
Hath robb'd my midnight hours of rest,
When I have wak'd to weep—and feel,
All comfort scar'd with thoughts of thee,
And on my burning brow the seal,
Of pale and haggard misery.
Yet could I on fair poesy's shrine,
Affection's incense brightly pour,
The purest light of song were thine,
From memory's dear and hallow'd store,
But those for whom my tears are weeping,
To whom remembrance oft is given,
Would heed it not—for gently sleeping
Thy spirit rests far, far in Heaven.

Go worthless muse—be hush'd as death,
For all thy powers are steep'd in tears;
Leave me to mourn the cares of earth,
The memory of departed years.
For wrapt in gloom I view them now,
Dark shrouded like my spirit's bliss,
Leave me to mourn—and I shall bow
Ere long to death, and all things miss,
All, all that here hath given pain,
For then perchance afflictions o'er—
Dear friends may meet in bliss again,
In joy that tears shall dim no more.

HAMLET.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

STANZAS.

As feels the traveller when the eve declines,
And slowly sinks the splendid orb of day,
When no pale star along his pathway shines,
And all forlorn he plods his weary way;
So the faint soul, when every hope is gone,
Which soath'd and cheer'd this path of pain and care,
Wanders along, deserted and alone,
The dreary boundless waste of dark despair.
What balm can heal a breast by sorrow torn,
A bosom tost on life's tempestuous wave?
To such no cheering joys can e'er return,
No peaceful hours but in the silent grave.

Sept. 1823. SANCHO.

Extract of a letter from a friend in the country to one of the Editors.

"While speaking of your paper, I am reminded of some thoughts that occasionally cross my mind when reading it; one particularly, your theatricals. Your notice is commmonly brief, but if my opinion was to decide, it should be altogether left out, and indeed all notices, complimentally to actors, and friendly to theatrical performances, or any of those frivolous amusements usually found in the crowded haunts of man; you perhaps may be surprised at remarks unfavourable to them from one, whom you have known to be their votary.—Since my absence from the city, I have had time for reflection upon past occurrences, that have chequered my life, and upon the follies that engross the attention of the majority of those who constitute the inhabitants of a city. If man was created solely for this world, and was not possessed of an immortal part, that looks for an existence in futurity, then might he plan sensual amusements, immerse himself into them, and be blameless, indeed he then would act with wisdom. If man was only elevated above the brute creation, by having a more peculiar zest for the pastimes and pleasures of time, then might he like the brute creation, revel in present enjoyments. But man is formed to hold a place "but little lower than the angels:" in addition to his animal existence he has an eternal one—he possesses a spirit that for a time may rest quiet under the enjoyments of sense, but only for a time: the soul will never rest but when occupied with objects equal to itself, or which it strives to comprehend and reach. A play—a ball—a concert or any other such trivial time-killer, will not afford objects for the soul to amusiate itself with, or if the soul of any man can find objects in them that will give satisfaction in sober, serious reflection, I must hold faith with Pythagoras, and believe that soul to have once inhabited the form of a brute, or it would not be satisfied with what addresses the senses alone.

"That public amusements, particularly plays, have an immoral tendency, none will dispute who have witnessed them. They "hold the mirror up to nature, &c." is a trite apology for them, yes, such a mirror as hides the deformities of vice and renders virtue laughable. Some moral virtues are occasionally well displayed, but surrounded by so many absurdities, as entirely to obliterate their effect from the minds of the giddy and the vain, who form the largest part of an audience; the honest, sterling virtues that adorn the human species, are mostly confined by theatrical writers to clowns and inferior characters—can this produce a happy effect? certainly not—who among the bon ton would think of copying the virtues of the menial of a play? it would be considered disgraceful to make an acknowledgement of such virtues, nor would any be found who usually crowd a theatre, but would rather ape the fashionable ease and lasciviousness of the hero of the plot, who would not rather be called fine fellows than honest ones; who would not rather revenge a supposed affront than forgive a real injury.—I might say more, much more; but enough has been said to show the grounds of my present opinion—You may laugh at my sermonizing, if you have not thought on the subject yourself—which should you do, I feel confident your opinion would accord with mine."

MRS. JORDAN AND J. WESLEY.

The late Mrs. Jordan possessed a heart susceptible of the most tender and humane emotions, and these were called into instant action by the least approach of misery or distress. During her short stay at Chester, where she had been performing, her washer woman with three small children, was, by a merciless creditor, thrown into prison. A small debt of forty shillings had been worked up, in a short time, by law expenses, into a bill of eight pounds. As soon as Mrs Jordan heard of the circumstance, she sent for the attorney, paid his demand, and observed, with as much severity as her good natured countenance could assume, "You lawyers are certainly internal spirits, sent on earth to make poor mortals miserable." The attorney, however, pocketted the affront, and, with a low bow, made his exit.

On the afternoon of the same day the poor woman was liberated. As Mrs Jordan, with her servant, was taking her usual walk on the Chester walls, the widow with her children followed her; and just as she had taken shelter from a shower of rain in a kind of porch, the poor woman dropped on her knees, and, with much grateful emotion, exclaimed "God forever bless you, madam—you have saved me and my family from ruin."—The children beholding their mother's tears, added, by their cries, to the affecting scene; which a sensitive mind could not behold without strong feelings of sympathy. The natural liveliness of Mrs. Jordan's disposition was not easily damped by sorrowful scenes; however, though she strove to hide it, the tears of feeling stole down her cheek, and stooping to kiss the children, she slipped a pound note into the mother's hand, and in her usual playful manner replied, "There, there, now it's all over; go good woman. God bless you—dont say another word." The grateful creature would have replied, but this good female Samaritan insisted on her silence and departure.

It so happened that another person had taken shelter under the porch, and witnessed the whole of this interesting scene; who, as soon as Mrs Jordan observed him, came forward, and holding out his hand, he exclaimed with a deep sigh, "Lady, pardon the freedom of a stranger, but would to the Lord the world were all like thee!" The figure of this man bespoke his calling! his countenance was pale and a suit rather the worse for wear covered his tall and spare person. The penetrating eye of Thalia's favorite votary soon developed his character and profession, and with her wonted good humor, retreating a few paces, she replied, "No, I won't shake hands with you."—"Why?" "Because you are a Methodist preacher, and when you know who I am, you'll send me to the devil!" "The Lord forbid! I am, as you say, a preacher of the gospel, which tells us to clothe the naked, feed the hungry, and relieve the distressed; and do you think I can behold a sister cheerfully obeying the commands of my great master without feeling that spiritual attachment that leads me to break through worldly customs, and offer you the hand of friendship and brotherly love?" "Well, well, you are a good old soul I dare say; but—a—I don't like fanatics; and you'll not like me when I tell you who I am." "I hope I shall." "Well, then, I tell you I am a player!" (the preacher sighed)—"Yes, I am a player; you must have heard of me—Mrs. Jordan is my name." After a short pause, he again extended his hand, and, with a complacent countenance, he replied, "the Lord bless thee, whoever thou art; his goodness is unlimited; he has bestowed upon thee a large portion of his spirit; and as to thy calling, if thy soul upbraid thee not, the Lord forbid that I should."

Thus reconciled, and the rain having abated, they left the porch together. The offer of his arm was accepted, and the female Roscius of comedy, and the melancholy disciple of John Wesley, proceeded, arm in arm, to the door of Mrs. Jordan's dwelling. At parting, the preacher shook hands with her, saying—"Fare thee well, sister; I know not what the principles of thy calling may be, thou art the first I ever conversed with; but if their benevolent practice equals thine, I hope and trust, at the great day, the Lord will say to each, '*Thy sins are forgiven thee.*'"

FASHION.

What is fashion? This unfortunate question, alas! confounds my defining powers, and leaves me no alternative but that of asking, *What is it not?* One calls it a livery-jacket—and, indeed, with no little propriety; for it dresses off many servants in the same sort of garb. Another calls it a stubborn republican leveller, making no distinction between the king and his vassal, the gentleman and his ostler, and the mistress and her kitchen maid; indeed in this sense it seems nearly related to death, which brings the high and the low, the rich and the poor, the honest and the dishonest to one common level. A third has thought proper to style it at once a Proteus and a Chamelion. A Proteus always changing in shape—a Chamelion always changing his colour. A fourth declares it a Monkey, humorously disposed to imitate every thing he sees, and playing its ludicrous antics on all occasions. The modish gentleman and tasty belle are quite certain, that Fashion implies "all that is delightful, fascinating and elegant;" whilst the austere moralist and grave divine make it signify, "whatever is frivolous, affected and ridiculous."

At a certain era of the Bon-ton, some dwarfish belle wishing to raise her stature a few inches, made a *cap of wool;* and in a short time, ladies of all sorts and sizes, fleeced the poor sheep to their very hides, and piled flake upon flake, like Pelion upon Ossa, until their heads resembled a wool market. Women of common size mounted up into complete giants. At another time, some delicate, thin little creature, wishing to become bewitchingly corpulent in appearance—for all *love to save appearances*—drew her robe around a large hoop; and really, reader, if you had the good luck to sit by her at the social board, you would have imagined yourself in company with a *huge ton of small beer.* Add to this *outre costume,* a trail of hair two or three feet long, spread six inches wide and confined by a silver slider; and fancy some dozen or score of belles so equipped, leading down the "mazy dance" by as many attendant beaux! Indeed, you will say, they required so much room, that there could be little danger of fainting in warm weather: but yet it must be supposed, they ran the risk of *fever in the brain,* unless they had some way to keep their wool-caps cool. It might afford the moderns some pleasure to learn of some matron of "old times," how many *hooped* ladies could conveniently sit round a common fire; and whether their hoops did not occupy too much room, and their wool-caps engender too much heat in a crowded church.

But the ladies, unrivalled in inventive power and contrivance, discovering this fashion to be rather oppressive, fabricated a new costume.—Fashion about this era seemed fond of extremes. The hoop gave place to stays; the wool-cap to the hair-trail and slider; and short gowns to long tailed robes. Do look into the ball-room of the age under consideration; and see faces reddening from the delectable pressure of stays; hair floating in exuberance on the wanton breeze; and six-foot trails sweeping up the dust of the dancing floor!—sweeping the dancing floor did I say?—I forgot, that in *jig* and the *waltz,* it was customary to pin up the *trail to the shoulder.* Ladies fond of encouraging the sale of mercery, were pardonable for introducing this trade-promoting fashion: but our more frugal daughters, deriving a principle of economy from the legendary tale of their grandam's extravagance, have sagely adopted a more saving method of dress. The body of the dress saved to the wearer—the tail is devoted to the children; or in yet plainer English the long trail in its turn has given way to short frocks descending just below the knee; the capacious hoop dress has become so modishly tight, that a lady is constrained to become trippingly pert in her short step; and the expense of the stay maker is saved by *corsetts, busks* and *inexpressibles* of home manufacture.

From the New-York Mirror and Literary Gazette.

A certain poet, who has written some of the *best stanzas,* and some of the *worst lines* of any American bard; and who for some particular excentricities, (which he has at length thrown aside,) has been reputed *mad,* being some time since, in the assembly room, at the City Hotel was interrupted to his "dreams of fiction" by a stranger, who thus accosted him:

"Is your name C——e?"

"C——e, sir, is my name."

"I have come a great distance, sir, for the express purpose of seeing you."

"Indeed! And do you consider yourself amply remunerated for the trouble and fatigue of a long journey, by a view of my delectable person?"

"Yes; you are a strange looking creature. I have heard much of you. Some people say you are mad; and I have heard a number of ladies assert, that if you paid proper attention to your dress, you would be a very pretty man."

"A *pretty man!* Now, by Heavens sir, I consider that as one of the most rascally compliments they could have paid me. A *pretty man,* sir, (like yourself, for instance,) is, in my opinion, one of the most contemptible objects that ever came from the manufactory of heaven?"

"Why so, sir?"

"Because, sir, the epithet implies the absence of all that is *manly.* They might as well apply the term to the ocean in a storm, an eruption of Mount Ætna, or the Falls of Niagara."

"Well, you are really a strange fellow; and, in my opinion, more knave than fool."

"Do you think so, sir! I really wish that I could reciprocate the compliment. But I am certain that no trait in your character will bear any comparison with your silliness, which like Aaron's rod, or Pharaoh's lean kine, swallows up all the rest."

"You are severe."

"You say that you have come a great distance for the express purpose of seeing me, as you would go to see a bear, an elephant, or Hottentot Venus?"

"Yes."

"Now sir, comply with the terms—fifty cents a sight."

"Indeed! Well, there." (*Gives him the money.*)

"Stay, sir, take back twenty-five cents—children half price!"

"Again!—Why you show no mercy to one who is anxious to serve you."

"To serve *me?* Then unite your fortunes with mine. Every wild beast that is exhibited in this city, is accompanied with a *monkey.*"

The stranger finding the poet rather "too much for him," as the pugilists say, and perceiving that he was no more deficient in *feeling* than in wit and talents begged his pardon for having so rudely intruded upon his meditations, and was about retiring, when the poet returned him the rest of the money; and taking him by the hand, assured him, that as imprudence and ignorance are always united, he could very safely pardon his presumption.

GREAT CHINESE FESTIVAL.

Most nations have some great public festival in commemoration of some real or fabulous event in which they pride themselves, some solid or imaginary blessing which has decended from their ancestors. The Chinese have one which, while its origin is lost in the mist of ages, is probably the most splendid in the world; the following account of it, will be entertaining to those who have not before read it.

"The public or national festivals are various, and regularly observed all over the empire; particularly, the two first days of the year, which are celebrated with feasting, music, dancing, playing, comedies, and other diversions, and with sending of presents to their friends and patrons. This solemn time, which, among the great ones, lasts from the end of the twelfth moon of the last to about the twentieth of the first moon of the new year, is properly their vacation; during which all business ceases, all the tribunals are shut up, the posts suspended throughout the whole empire, and the generality of the people spend their time in rejoicing, and all sorts of diversions.

"But the most solemn and pompous part of this festivity begins on the 15th day of the same first moon, and is, by the Chinese, styled the *feast of the lanthorns.*—It is commonly ushered in at court, and the capital of Pe-king pretty late on the preceding night, by the ringing of a vast large bell; the first sound of which is no sooner heard, than it is accompanied by whole vollies of cannon, from the palace and city ramparts, the beating of large kettle-drums, the sound of trumphets, and a variety of other instruments. The same notice is given in all other parts of the empire, especially the great cities, about the same time, and much in the same way, the cannon excepted. Immediately upon which, they every where kindle such vast numbers of fires, hang up such infinite numbers of lanthorns, and play off such variety of fire works, some representing castles, towers, ships, dragons, elephants, horses, fishes, and other creatures, that the whole atmosphere seems to be in a flame. They have likewise a very dexterous way of intermixing their lanthorns with those fire works, so as to represent horses and other animals, in full career, birds flying, ships sailing, armies fighting, princes marching with their whole retinue, and a great variety of other surprising scenes; whilst the ears of the spectators are entertained with the best music their country affords, and with the joyful acclamations of the people; all which are answered by the trumpets, bells, and other instruments, of every temple and monastery.

"Mr. Isbrandz Ides, who was present at one of these feasts, says that the noise at Pe-king, which continued the same till the next day at noon, was as great as if an army of 100,000 men had been all that time in a close and fierce engagement. And Father Le Comte, who was likewise an eye-witness of this grand solemnity, at the time he was there, says that the number of lanthorns, commonly lighted at these illuminations, thro' the whole empire, was computed to be about 200,000,000. During the festival the shops are closely shut up; all business is suspended; the streets crowded with processions of numberless idols, carried about in great pomp, the monks and priests attending them, with their censers, songs, and musical instruments; the very women, of all ranks, who at other times are not suffered to appear in public, are then permitted to ride through the streets of Pe-king; those of common rank upon asses, adorned with ribands and other trinkets; and those of quality in their two-wheeled chaises, covered on every side but the front, and either singing, or gently touching some musical instrument, or even smoking a pipe, and attended with a maid servant, riding behind them, and playing also on some musical instrument.

Some of those lanthorns are so vastly rich and beautiful, that the price of them amounts to 15 or 20,000 crowns, and even beyond; and not a house but hath some sort of them, the best they can afford, burning, both before and within it.* In a word, the Chinese are so ambitious of making the most magnificent figure on this festival, that they will retrench from their common expenses the year round, that they may do something extraordinary at this time, and abating the masquerading, will allow themselves in all the extravagancies of a Venitian carnival. But what the cause of all this joy or the origin of this grand festival, is, they either do not care to tell us, or probably know nothing of it themselves.

* "These lanthorns are adorned with beautiful carving, gilding, and japanning, and have about six or eight panes of thin blue silk, made transparent by a fine varnish, and painted with figures of trees, men, horses, birds, &c. so skilfully disposed, as to receive, as it were, life, from the great number of lamps, or candles, burning within them. Others are made of blue transparent horn, through which are seen sundry kinds of creatures, painted to the life, and seeming to move, through the motion of the flame within, and representing a variety of scenes, to entertain the spectators. The common sorts of them are about four or five feet high, and have their tops adorned with curious streamers, waving in the wind; but those of the noblest sort are above twenty feet in diameter, and illuminated with lamps and wax candles, the sides of which represent to the eye various figures of men and women, in different characters, or exhibiting some theatrical representations with gestures suitable to their parts. These are moved by wires by people underneath, like our puppets, or, according to one of their own authors, are acted by living persons. They have likewise bonfires, and other fireworks, in all the parts of the cities, towns and villages; and the whole nation seems to run mad with joy for they know not what."

COLLECTANEA.

It is the most unmanly weakness for a person always to be complaining of his situation in life. Be it bad as it may, there are probably thousands worse off, and if there are not, the evil is not made less by pusilanimous complaints, on the contrary, it becomes more intolerable in consequence of having the mind perpetually dwelling on it. A witty author relates somewhere of an Emperor of Japan, that being born under the dog-star, he conceived such a regard for the canine race, that he ordered, whenever a dog died, the owner should carry the carcase to a certain burying ground. As a gentleman was one day sweating under the load of his dead dog, and complaining of the hardship of the order; his friend to comfort him said, "we have reason to thank Heaven that the Emperor was not born under the horse.

Sketches of an Aragonese Guerilla.

He was wounded in the leg, and of course for a time incapable of service. The circumstances of his situation, the fate of his family and his language, will explain the nature both of the formation and feeling of many of these guerilla corps, better perhaps then a far longer and more detailed account of them. I asked him where he lived, and under whom he served. "Senor" said he "I have no home, no relations—nothing, save my country and my sword. My father was led out, and shot in the market place of my native village; our cottage was burned, my mother died of grief; and my wife, who had been violated by the enemy, fled to me, then a vounteer with Palafox, and died in my arms, in an hospital in Saragossa. I serve under no particular chief. I am too miserable; I feel too revengeful to support the restraint of discipline and the delay of manœuvre, I go on any enterprize I hear of—if I am poor, on foot; if chance or plunder has made me rich, on horseback. I follow the boldest leader: but I have sworn never to dress a vine, or plough a field until the enemy is driven out of Spain." Such was the desperate the undying hatred to the French which many of these guerillas cherished—a hatred which often had its source in wrongs and losses like those I had related

Recollections of the Peninsula.

A LESSON FOR DUELLISTS.

Two friends happening to quarrel at a tavern, one of them a man of very hasty disposition insisted on the other's fighting him the next morning. The challenge was accepted, on condition that they should breakfast together previous to their going to the field, at the house of the challenged. When the challenger arrived the next morning, according to appointment, he found every preparation for breakfast, and his friend, his wife, and children, all ready to receive him. Their repast being over, and the family withdrawn with out any hint of the fatal purpose having transpired, the challenger asked the other if he was ready to attend. "No, sir," replied he, "not till we are more upon the par; that amiable woman, and those six innocent children, who just now breakfasted with us, depend solely upon my life for their subsistence; and till you can stake something equal, in my estimation to the welfare of seven persons, dearer to me than the apple of my eye, I cannot think we are equally matched."—"We are not indeed!" replied the other, giving him his hand and they became firmer friends than ever.

The greatest affront you can offer to a woman is to tell her that she is old. Lord A——, a courtier, used to say to his lady, every new year's day, "Well madam, what age will your ladyship please to be this year?"

NEWSPAPERS IN SCHOOLS.

The Editor of the Windsor Journal, says he received an order a few days since for a supply of his paper to be used in a public school. Many advantages would doubtless, result from this practice, as children generally "seize with avidity a newspaper, and finding its variety sufficient attraction to render study a pleasure instead of an irksome task performed only through fear of the ferule." The Editor also well observes, that there will be no objections in point of morality, to the newspapers being admitted as a weekly visitor in the family. A judicious master, (and schoolmaster should be of this character,) would select the most appropriate and useful parts of the weekly sheet.

Another reason would suggest itself to every reflecting mind, in favor of providing schools with newspapers which is that what we read in our infancy is seldom forgotten in our passage through life, and this kind of reading would make most of our youth take an early interest in the concerns of our republic, which they would always feel the

influence of.—Had all of us, of the present generation, in early life, read newspapers, we should not now see so many listless or ignorant, and at the same time, clattering and noisy politicians as we have continually talking, and about subjects of the times, of which they know as little as the people did who lived before the flood. I hope all teachers of youth will consider this subject well, and parents see, that the schools which they send their children to, are provided with good newspapers.

European Intelligence.

[From late English papers.]

Corunna and Algeziras, both capitulated to the French on the 14th of August.

The last advices from the Duke of Angouleme state that on the 18th of August he was holding a council of war under the walls of Cadiz. Previous reports stated that he arrived at St. Marys on the 13th, and immediately sent a flag into Cadiz with propositions for a negociation with the Cortes—but the Cortes, it is said, declined to receive any propositions except they came through the British government.

The defection of Masso, one of Mina's Generals, is confirmed. He had joined the French with 42 of his troops.

Ballasteros carried with him 4000 troops.

The Regency at Madrid, it is said, endeavoured to procure of the Duke of Angouleme a modification of his degree against their authority to imprison the Constitutionalists. But it appears the decree was put into execution, and upwards of 600 men had been released from prison at Madrid.

There are reports that the Greeks had obtained further great victories on land; that they had encountered and nearly destroyed the grand Turkish fleet, only 10 vessels escaping, and that they were about to undertake an enterprize against Smyrna.

It is said that the Rothschilds have distributed 15,000 francs to the persons in their employ, in consequence of the success of their late operation in French Rentes. The net Profit of this single operation is computed at four millions of francs.

Another stock broker in Paris, named Sandrier, has decamped, having failed for 8 or 10 millions of francs. The loss will fall on the unfortunate inhabitants of the department, who had deposited their money in his hands.

The Emperor Iturbide was performing a 30 days quarantine on board the Rawlins, at Leghorn—He was not permitted to land at the Lazaretto.

DEATH OF THE POPE.

Pope Pius the 7th, after having received the sacrament of Extreme Unction, from the hands of Cardinal Bertozzoli, lost the power of speech, and expired at half past 6 o'clock, on the morning of the 19th of August; his last words, in refusing to take a refreshing beverage offered to him, were: —"I have now no other care on this earth, but that of my soul, and to render unto God, an account of my long life."

A letter from Rome, says—"According to immemorial custom, the body of the Pope will lie in state for nine days, in an illuminated chapel. The funeral will take place on the 9th day, and on the tenth the sacred college will assemble in conclave. Arrangements are making for the first formal ties observed at the election of a Pope. The foreign cardinals will be admitted to the conclave on the first or second day after their arrival at Rome.—Cardinal Pecca, Camerlingo of the Roman Catholic religion, has taken the temporal government of the States of the Church."

Dreadful Coach Accident.—The Royal Fleece post coach, from Huddersfield to Sheffield, England, with eleven outside and four inside passengers, among whom there were no fewer than nine Methodist preachers, on their way to the annual conference, was upset on the 8th July, in going down a hill at full speed, and two of the preachers were so severely bruised, that they died the next day, and five others are now languishing in a hopeless state. These seven preachers were outside passengers. The inside passengers were also bruised.

A man named *Patrick M'Cann*, has been convicted at Dublin, of having murdered Mr Owen M'Adam, in July 181–. The murder was committed on the 26th of July, and he was convicted on the 29th of the same month, ten years afterwards. M'Cann has resided in Galway ever since the deed was committed.

Death of Tam O'Shanter.—At Inchwinnoch, on the 9th inst. died Thomas Reid, labourer. The importance attached to this circumstance arises from his having been the celebrated equestrian hero of Burn's poem, *Tam O'Shanter*. He was born on the 21st of Oct. 1745, in the Clachan of Kyle Ayrshire, and he has now at length surmounted the "mosses, rivers, slaps, and styles of life." For a considerable time past he had been in the service of Major Hervey, of Castle Semple, and for some months previous to his death had been incapable of labor; during which time, to the honour of Major Hervey, be it remembered, the many ills of old age and disease were soothed as far as possible by a fostering and laudable generosity. Reid however, retained to the last the desire of being "fu' for weeks together."

A vessel arrived at Trieste, from Constantinople, which she left on the 2d instant, brought intelligence, that fresh hostilities had commenced between the Persians and the Porte.

The Austrian Observer, of the 20th ult. announces that the Kiaya of Daud Pacha, at the head of 5000 men, has gained a decisive victory over the Persians at Mendeli, a town five leagues from Bagdad, which the latter had captured from the Turks. The garrison having made a sally, was repulsed with a loss of 1000 men, and the Persian commander was made prisoner. The Turks found a considerable booty in the fortress.

A gentleman who has lately visited the Greek posts gives a very favourable account of their army, and entertains no doubt of their eventual success. There does not appear, however to be much energy shewn by either of the contending parties.

SPAIN.—The following information respecting the affairs of Spain, was received in a letter at Boston, Mass.

GIBRALTAR, Sept 3.

You will naturally look at this quarter for news, but you at a distance are apparently more interested than we are so near the seat of action. Reports of such contradictory complexion are daily going the rounds with us, that we must detail what we hear with caution. The Duke d'Angouleme has his head quarters at Port St Marys, on Cadiz bay. The blockade is kept up by sea and land, but the city is well supplied with provisions for the next five months. Gen Ballasteros, who commanded the constitutional army in Grenada, has turned traitor to the cause, and made a capitulation, to which his army refused their concurrence. Gen Riego is at Malaga, having quickly raised 8000 troops. It is impossible to foresee the result.—The French are certainly disappointed, but there is no spirit in Spain. The country is distracted by civil contention. It is said that England has again renewed an offer to become the mediator.—My own opinion is, that peace will soon follow.

GREECE.

We are again furnished, says the Boston Daily Advertiser of Tuesday, with Smyrna papers to the 25th of July, filled with interesting intelligence of the course of events in Greece. It would appear from this intelligence that the Greeks are on the very point of being crushed by the superior power of their enemy, and that their ruin is the more certain, from the want of concert and harmony among themselves. We hope there may be some fallacy in these accounts, and that the condition of this unhappy people is not so hopeless as it is here represented; but we feel bound to say that although the *Spectateur Oriental*, from which we derive this intelligence, has always shown very little respect for the Greeks, and as little interest in their cause, or faith in their success, yet we have always found, during the period that we have been accustomed to peruse this journal, through the kindness of the friend to whom we are now indebted, that the intelligence which it furnishes is entitled to much more credit than that which we have obtained relative to affairs in that quarter, from any other source.

The Captain Pacha landed from his fleet in the island of Eubœa 4000 men. By means of this force the siege of Caristo was raised, and the Turks began to act on the offensive. They burnt all the villages, and endeavoured to destroy all the houses of the Greeks; and of the inhabitants, a few only saved themselves by flying to the mountains. To watch these, a small force only was necessary, and the rest of the Turks, it was supposed, had marched towards Athens. Accounts from Athens are to the 4th of July, when it is said, that every thing was in horrible confusion, from its being announced on the 1st, that 14,000 Turks were advancing upon the city, and were already arrived at Livadia, and on the 4th, were only three or four leagues from Athens. It was not known certainly whether this was a detachment of the Ottoman army marching upon the Peloponessus, or the disposeable force from the island of Eubœa.

As soon as the approach of the Turks was known, the Heparch gave notice to the Europeans and others at Athens that they must retire to some other place for safety, for he could not answer for what might happen. Almost every body fled upon this alarm,—the Greeks to the island of Salamis, except a little more than three hundred who shut themselves up in the citadel. They are furnished with provisions for a year, and they cannot want for water, having discovered the ancient spring, of which an account has been given, and united it with the citadel by a bastion. This is of very difficult access, and to become masters of it, it will be necessary to scale a steep rock, and to force successively five gates. While the Greeks besieged it formerly, although they fired a vast number of bombs, they killed but two persons.—But at present, the Spectator adds, for military purposes, the Turks have no need of taking the citadel. It is only necessary to take the plain, and to fortify the Pireus, which can be easily done. In this place the Turkish shipping would lie in safety. Mr. Fauvel, the French Consul at Athens, withdrew to Syra, and thence to Smyrna.

With the exception of the Acropolis, all the fortified places on the continent but those in the Morea, are in possession of the Turks, and of these they hold Patras, Coron, Modern, and the citadel of Corinth. The town of Corinth is in possession of the Greeks. The captain Pacha has established himself at Patras, and from this place he sends his naval detachments without being observed by the Grecian fleet. By means of his fleet he transported to Patras from Preneza 18,000 Albanians, who were to advance into the Peninsula from that direction, while a larger army entered by the way of the Isthmus of Corinth. This latter army, to the number, it was said, of 40,000 men, under Ibrahim Pacha, had already taken possession of the first defiles of the Morea, and was waiting for the arrival of provisions. It is stated that the plan of operations was, not to advance a step without being assured of an abundant supply of provisions, for an expedition where the army was sure to find only a country entirely laid waste. In pursuance of this plan, the Captain Pacha had procured provisions at Patras, until there was no longer room to store them. In addition to these two armies, a third was assembling near Thermopylæ, consisting of several bodies of men from the provinces of European Turkey. We find little account of the preparations making by the Greeks to resist this formidable invasion. It is said that there is still a want of harmony and subordination among them, and that Ulysses has made an offer to join the Turks on condition of the arrears due to his corps of 2500 men being discharged. It does not appear that the offer was accepted, and it may be doubted whether it was made. It is certain however that he has performed those exploits which rumour has attributed to him, and that the plan of carrying the seat of war out of the Peloponessus was never executed.

The Egyptian fleet, consisting of forty-three sail of vessels, two of which were superb frigates, under the command of Gibratter, had sailed from Alexandria, having on board a body of 5000 troops, destined for Candia. It stopped at the island of Rhodes, where some excesses were committed by the Egyptian troops. It had sailed again on the 24 of July. It was said that the viceroy of Egypt had undertaken the particular charge of reducing the island of Candia. The plague at Alexandria had subsided. The Greeks continued in possession of the interior of the country, but the Turks were in possession of four principal places, Candia, Rettimo, Canæ, and Sude. The Egyption fleet was seen on the 6th of July, near the island of Sapience, and it was supposed that it would land its troops in Candia about the 20th.

Such is the picture of the affairs of Greece as it is drawn from a variety of articles in these papers. We hope it may prove a false picture. We have no doubt that the accounts are exaggerated in some of their details.

Turkish Police.—The Police of Constantinople has been better for some time past, than formerly, owing, as it is said, to the severe measures of the Janissary Aga, a man, who having risen from the lowest rank, is well acquainted with all the artifices of those whom he now governs; many have been seized and strangled. In 1815, there was a disturbance amongst the Janissaries, and the Janissary Aga was murdered; the man who now holds this situation is the one who cut him down. The "bad subjects" are seized wherever they are to be found, the government generally knowing them, and bow-strunged on the spot, without any ceremony. "Acts of this nature," (says a letter, with all the influence imaginable,) "serve to keep in subjection a population which would otherwise be unmanageable; and thus we are pretty well protected."

Turkish Cruelty.—It is computed that about 15000 Greeks have returned to Scio, and that further excesses have been committed on some of the Greeks who have thus returned. A letter from that island, among other instances of cruelty almost unparrallelled, states the following:—"A person informed me a few days since, that he saw the head of a Greek severed from his body with no other instrument than a blunt knife, whilst the poor wretch was struggling in agony, undergoing such unheard of barbarity, this poor man was not secured in any way, the executioner merely standing over him, holding him with his hands and knees."

FROM FAYAL.

Capt. Kidder, at New-York, in 25 days from Fayal, informs that the Government of the Western Islands had acceeded very reluctantly to the recent change in Portugal, the officers and inhabitants of the Islands being almost unanimously in favour of the Constitutional system. At Terceira, after the governor had declared the present form, the troops rose, dispersed and imprisoned the officers, and it was said the Governor was killed.—The judge who was peculiary obnoxious to the soldiers, fled to the mountains, where he remained three days; thence he escaped in an open boat, and arrival at St. Michaels, where he took out passports for Lisbon, but embarked in an English sloop bound to another Island. Three Exiles from Lisbon, who were banished by the King for their activity in defending the Constitutional System, had arrived at St. Michaels where they were received by the governor and inhabitants with open armes.

Capt. K. also informs, that a number of Portuguese fleet which fled from Bahia, pursued by Lord Cochrane, had arrived at Fayal, and, others at St. Michaels, in a shattered condition, having their sails, rigging, spars, &c. carried away in the action.

Weekly Compendium.

The Right Rev. Bishop Cheverus, of Boston, has taken a formal and affectionate leave of his flock in Boston, previous to his return to France, after an absence to thirty years, owing to the events of the late revolution.

The Augusta (Georgia) Chronicle states that a short time since, a large Newfoundland Dog, having been duly levied upon in this place, was sold at constable's sale for twenty dollars. This is the first case of the kind we recollect to have heard of. Whether cats are not equally liable to execution, might perhaps be a legal question worthy of grave discussion. Those of the Whittington breed would probably sell where rats were plenty, and many persons would gladly perhaps see even the rats themselves disposed of by execution or otherwise.

Refuge from Sickness.—It is noted among the rare occurrences of the day, that the Hon Judge Washington and family have temporarily removed from their elegant and airy seat at Mount Vernon, into the town of Alexandria, (D. C.) for the benefit of their health. Although this appears to be reversing the order of things, the precaution is doubtless well grounded. Owing to the decomposition of vegetable matter, the country at this season is often less healthy than the town. It is a common thing for the inhabitants of South Carolina to flee to Charleston for refuge during the sickly months.

The Session of the King's Bench, at Montreal, lately closed, when several persons were sentenced to be hung for sheep-stealing, horse stealing, burglary, &c. and several sentenced six months to prison, and burnt in the hand, for manslaughter.

Sickness at Natchez.—A letter from F. Baker, Esq. editor of the Mississippian, dated Woodlands, Sept. 2d, states that the disease was still raging with violence at Nachez. Business was at an end, taverns were closed, the streets deserted, and a death-like silence prevailed from one end of the city to the other. But few persons remained, and of those from eight to twelve died of a day.—Mr. B had closed his office, having lost Mr. Cissna and Mr. Livingston, two of his workmen, and the rest all sick. S Russell, Mr. Remmington, T Parker and O. Roland had died. The environs of Nachez were healthy.

The Hallowell (Maine) Advocate, of the 24th. instant, states, that daily showers have extinguished the fires in the woods and cleared the atmosphere of smoke.

An uncommon instance of spontaneous combustion occurred in Salem, Mass. on Friday week. Smoke was seen to proceed from a building occupied by Mr. Joel Bowker, in which a quantity of salt and mineral coal was deposited, and on opening the door, the interior of the coal heap was found to be on fire, and it had communicated to a part of the building. By this timely discovery, the fire was extinguished without much damage.

The Port Gibson paper of August 30th, says—"We learn from a gentleman who passed through this town yesterday from Natchez, that, of about 100 persons who remained in the city, from seven to eight died per day; that many died in less than twelve hours after being attacked.

A Steam Mill has recently been erected and put in operation at Chippewa, U. Canada, by Mr. James Marlem. The engine is of six horse power, and drives one run of stones, with various machines for packing flour, &c. The furnace consumes two cords of wood in 24 hours, and the mill in that time will produce 25 barrels of flour.

We learn that Negro Polly, (says the Edenton N C Gazette,) charged with poisoning her master, Mr Samuel Skinner, of Washington county, was tried last week at Bertie Superior Court, found guilty, and sentenced to be executed on the 10th of this month at Washington; at which time Lavinia, her sister and accomplice, will be executed.

We were much gratified, says an Albany paper, in observing the water passing, for the first time, through the lock north of this city; its progress was slow, being about two miles per hour. The arrival of the first passenger on the canal was greeted with acclamations loud and long by the persons present—it was an Eel, of about three feet in length. The skin of it was obtained by a gentleman who was present, and is, we understand, to be presreved in the museum of the Albany Lyceum of Natural History.

Coffee.—It is mentioned among the instances of the extraordinary production of plants, that a young lady of Albany lately gathered, from a single seed of the Coffee bean, 93 coffee berries or seeds.

A few days since, one of the Justices of the Boston Police Court sentenced to imprisonment in the House of Correction, as a common vagrant and drunkard an old man named *Donald M'Donald*, aged 101 years. He says he has two sons, one living on the Hudson, not about 70 years of age, and another he supposes to be residing in Portsmouth, aged 48 years. He had just arrived in Boston from Alexandria in Virginia, whence he travelled on foot, and was on his way to Portsmouth, when he was apprehended as a common drunkard and committed to prison.

It has been lately ascertained, in the most satisfactory manner, that the luminous appearance, or light, which is seen at night in the ocean and in salt water, is produced by animals of a gelatinous substance. These animals are of various sizes, and so nearly of the colour of water, that the smaller kind can scarcely be distinguished on a superficial view from drops of water.

A sanguinary fight took place recently in Charleston, (S. C.) between two white men, in which one of them bit off part of the chin and under lip of his opponent. The offender was arrested, and committed to prison; while the multilated part of his adversary was picked up, and conveyed, together with its owner, to a surgeon, in order that they might be again united, if practicable.

Dreadful Volcanic Eruption.—The government of Batavia has received a detailed account of the volcano Galoenguong, in October last. In this terrible visitation 4011 persons perished, and 114 campongs were distroyed, and 5361 injured, the number of coffee trees destroyed amount to 775,795, those injured to 2,871,742; 2,953 rice plantations were totally destroyed, and 5,361 injured.

On Monday evening as a black man by the name of James Brister, was passing up the Bowery, New York, he was hailed by another black man by the name of James Anderson. He stopped, and on turning round was stabbed in the breast by Anderson with a large dirk, which penetrated almost to the back bone. After one or two more thrusts with the same instrument, which were parried by Brister, the assailant made off, but was taken and is secured in Bridewell. The recovery of Brister is considered doubtful.

One hundred and thirty-five buildings have been erected in Cincinnati, Ohio, in the course of the last 12 months; one hundred and five of which are brick, the greater part of them two and three stories high, and several four stories. Considering the size of the city, this may be called rapid improvement. The papers in this place, we observe, continue to call for the re-establishment of a branch of the U. S. Bank there, which, it is probable, will soon be done.

Narrow Escape.—On Wednesday afternoon, in Market, near Gay street, Baltimore, an ox belonging to a team attached to a cart became unruly and making a push at a horse and cart, overthrew them. The attempts to drive him along only served to render him more unmanageable, and breaking through all restraint he dashed furiously at one of the bystanders, whom he threw to the ground, and who was thus providentially preserved from serious injury or perhaps from death. The ox passed over him and fell a few feet on the other side, being tripped by the yoke about his neck.—He was then secured without doing further mischief.

Shocking Depravity.—About four weeks ago, a father and son named Marston, who lived in the same house in Gardiner, (Me.) fell into a dispute about some trifling affair, when the son became so exasperated that he seized his aged parent and beat him in such a brutal manner that he died in a few days. The wretch immediately absconded.

An owl was killed lately by A. W. Pannelt, Esq. of Jamaica, L. I. measuring from wing to wing, 4 feet and 6 inches. This is much larger than any we have ever known.

"There were three boys to sliding went,
"'Twas on one summer's day."

The English papers announce the invention of a pair of skates that may be used at all seasons of the year, upon any hard surface; an invention, says our editor, which has long been sought for, and several experiments tried, all of which have failed, till at length, after much study and expense, we are happy to hear, they are brought at last to the highest state of perfection. Besides the advantage of skating at all times of the year, they will be well adapted to persons who would willingly learn that healthful amusement, but through fear dare not venture on the ice.

English Crops.—The N. Y. Daily Advertiser says:—We have carefully examined our files of English papers to the 27th of August, and find that the weather up to that time continued generally good. A part of the wheat crop had been gathered, and was of fair average quality. Our Liverpool advices of the 25th, state that in consequence of the favourable change of the weather which has taken place within the last few days, the Corn Market had become extremely dull, and the few sales effected in wheat has been at a reduction of 3d. per bushel. There had been a fair demand for flour in bond for shipment, and some parcels of flour had been sold at 20 to 21s. per barrel.

Extract of a letter, dated Dublin, Aug 14.

"We will have a very late harvest, and if the weather does not take up soon, we must have a very unproductive one, and though we had only three weeks of warm sun, (say from 1st to the 21st of June) the appearance, at present, is pretty good, though far back. The thermometer stands at night at 45 to 50, the day time 50 to 60, which heat is not sufficient to ripen the fruits of the earth."

A placard, announcing that Mary Brown, of Nottingham, would preach on Sunday at the chapel in Grub street, London, was lately posted in different parts of the city. The novelty attracted vast crowds to the spot; and although the chapel is a spacious one, capable of accommodating upwards of 2000 people, long before the time fixed for the commencement of the service, it was completely crowded; even the window-cills and avenues leading to it were filled, nor was the clerk allowed the accustomed exclusive possession of his pew. The female preacher had on a nankin dress, and wore a cap on her head. She took for her text a passage in the Psalms, as follows: "Rivers of waters flow from mine eyes, because men keep not thy commandments;" on which she expatiated for upwards of an hour.

At the Circuit Court for the third circuit, lately held in Schoharie, New York, Michael Borst was sentenced to hard labor in the state prison during life, for passing counterfeit bank notes.—Philander Noble, convicted of engraving a two dollar plate for the purpose of forging bills on the Bank of Troy, was also sentenced to the state prison during life. Noble, says the Schoharie Republican, was apprehended in May last, at the house of Borst, in the town of Middleburgh, and when taken before a justice of peace, made a voluntary confession, that Borst had employed him to engrave a number of plates of different banks, and had brought him from Westfield, Mass. for that purpose—but when brought before the court during Borst's trial, in behalf of the prosecution, denied every material fact contained in his former confession.

"THE RAVENOUS SALT SEA SHARK."

Charleston, (S. C.) Sept. 20.—On Thursday last, another of these aquatic prowlers made his appearance at our docks. A dead fawn had been floating about between two wharves a short time, till nearly low water, when a shark seized and carried it off. Soon after, a dog belonging to an officer from one of the forts, was sportively thrown into the water, and had swam and played about some time without being able to climb up on the wharf; when, swimming even in *three feet water*, a shark was seen to pass under the bridge towards poor Tray. The alarm was given, but too late: the monster shot under the dog, rolled over and opening his huge jaws, seized his victim and darted off with him, almost in the twinkling of an eye, giving the poor fellow scarcely time to utter a single yell of despair.

EMIGRATION.

We learn from the Montreal papers that at the beginning of the present month five hundred and sixty-four Irish emigrants had arrived there from Quebec. It is added that in accordance with measures adopted by the British Government, the emigrants are to receive a free passage and provisions and to be forwarded at government expense from the place of their landing to the spot laid out for their intended location, and to be put in immediate possession of the quantity of land allotted to each, free of every charge. A special order from Lord Bathurst has been received in Canada, directing that the emigrants shall receive one year's rations, to commence from the period they take possession of the land, and to be distributed in proportion to the number of each family. They are also to be provided with farming utensils, and one set of bedding for each. The place of their location is at town-ships recently laid out on the south side of the Ottowa, or Grand River.

The editor of the Port Gibson Correspondent thus complains of a nuisance, which is common, we believe, to all the towns in the Union:

"The corporation are respectfully notified that the dogs in our part of the town are a considerable nuisance. Besides all their other bad qualities, there is one, of which complaint is particularly made, and that is, the incessant yell they keep up all night. No sooner does a body get into a comfortable doze, than a tremendous cry is raised by these keepers of bad hours. There is one huge fellow in particular, nearly opposite me, whose voice can be appropriately compared, in the still silence of a star-light night, to the incessant roaring of six pounders at a New England brigade review—and his response must be given to every yelping cur, who half a mile off, expresses his disapprobation of the nocturnal ... of some hungry cat. I would suggest to the honorable members of the corporation, the propriety of a dog-tax."

MUTINY AND MURDER.

Messrs. Hacker, Brown & Co. of Philadelphia, ... a letter published in the Salem Gazette, give the following particular account of the melancholy occurrence on board the Schr. Tattler, of Salem, on her passage from Baltimore.

"The circumstances are as follows, which ... obtained from the pilots, who received them from Captain Garland;—Left the Chesapeak Bay on the 17th—at 9, A. M Capt. Garland being below in the cabin, two men forward below, the mate [... Babcock] and one man [Smith] on deck, ... blowing fresh, the Captain heard a cry ... on deck; sprang and ran up (undressed) ... mate lying on deck and stooping down to speak to him was severely wounded by having his throat cut with a long knife by Smith, who immediately repeated his attack and wounded him in the ribs, in the side and round the body above the ... A scuffle ensued, in which capt. Garland wrested from him the knife and threw it overboard. Smith went forward and called the two men from below; Captain Garland went below, told a ... black boy to prime a musket which was then loaded with shot; with this he was just able to get on deck. On seeing him Smith called out to ... from forward and with oaths attacked him ... the cover of the camboose. The captain, ... approached fired, and thinks he wounded him, ... however clenched the captain and they fell; ... a considerable scuffle they rose, and being ... by the quarter rail, the captain succeeded in throwing him over, although it is said he ... three times as strong as the captain. He fell into the sea after which he was heard to call to Captain Garland, beg his pardon, and ask to be taken on board. The vessel going 9 knots, the wretched murderer sunk into the deep. Captain Garland, as soon as Smith was overboard, fainted and fell. His two men were by him in the last scuffle and would render him no assistance. The mate died immediately of his wounds; his bowels being dreadfully cut. He was committed to the deep by the pilots the day following. Captain Garland remained lying on the deck in his shirt until he was boarded by the pilots at half past 9 next morning. The bleeding of the wounds was stopped with ashes. On the pilots going on board they had these particulars from Captain Garland, who asked them to take him to the nearest port; they told him Lewistown was the nearest, 25 miles distant, but it was an open roadstead. Captain Garland then requested them to take him to Lewistown, and go to Philadelphia with the schooner, and call on us for assistance, or consign the vessel to us. Captain Garland suspects the two men to be accessary to the mutiny, as they would not assist him when he was nearly overpowered by Smith. He, however, to save his own life, after the mate was killed and Smith overboard, used mild language to them, making them believe that he thought they had been faithful to him. After Captain Garland had got on shore and had his wounds dressed, which took three hours, and he felt better, he regretted that he had sent the schooner to the city, observing that he thought he should be well enough in ten days to go on. He therefore agreed with the captain of the pilot boat to follow and overtake the schooner, and requested the pilots to bring her back, and for them to secure the two men. Before the boat overtook her she had got far towards the city, and as they had no way of securing the men if they went back, they concluded to proceed; on their arrival here yesterday afternoon, their first care was to secure the two men. A message was sent to us requesting our care. Not knowing but the men required our care also we took our attorney with us, and the two men were committed to jail. Their names are *Charles Farnsworth* and *Joseph Haskell*."

DISSENSIONS IN NEW ORLEANS.

The differences between the French and the American portion of the population of New Orleans, seem to be on the eve of adjustment.—Since the memorable battle of the 8th January, 1815, that city has evinced a spirit of laudable zeal, in forming and keeping up regular and well disciplined volunteer companies. They have generally, in consequence of the difference of language, habits, and manners, kept up the distinction between French (Creole French) and Americans, (emigrants from the other states) This has been frequently productive of unhappy schisms. The Legislature, some four or five years since, formed a legion, consisting of all the volunteer companies; and in consequence of a regulation, adopted in times of danger, authorizing the enlistment of aliens, many Frenchmen, not naturalized, have crept into their ranks, and have latterly become so formidable as to cause much irritation and excitement. One of these, Mr. Cuvillier, was about a year since appointed a major in the legion. The American companies protested against the appointment. The Louisiana Guards, under the command of Captain Edward Fenno, positively refused to obey the orders of the alien major.—Capt. Fenno has been irregularly arrested and tried by an alien court martial, and deprived of his command, as well as disfranchised and declared disqualified from holding any military office in the state. The guards protested and determined to support their captain, and were upheld by the whole American population. Subsequently, the Brigadier General has disapproved of the proceedings of the court martial, Major Cuvillier has resigned his office, and the angry passions of the parties have subsided into that sort of calm which belligerents feel during an armistice. It is sincerely to be wished that this may eventuate in the amalgamation of all parties in our sister state, and that Creoles and naturalized Frenchmen may unite with Americans, and become worthy of the protection of the country into whose bosom they have been received.—*Port Gibson Correspondent.*

CURIOUS TREE.—The *magny*, or ... tree, which is very common to Mexico, yields to none in point of utility. It affords water, wine, oil, vinegar, honey, syrup, thread, candles, &c. &c. It has broad and thick leaves with sharp points—which serve for needles: and the points being torn off, there follows a tough kind of hair—fit for sewing. When the tree is tapped, a liquor issues forth, much like water, sweet and palatable; if boiled, it acquires the quality of wine—and another process turns the wine into vinegar—if kept longer boiled it becomes thick, like honey—if only half boiled, it is not unlike syrup. The leaves serve for covering to the houses, and a fine yarn may also be spun from them for clothing—while from the roots, strong ropes are manufactured. In short, there are nineteen different services, to which the productions of this tree may be applied.

The New-York American of Thursday says, "Mr. Cooper must have received a rich benefit last evening. The theatre was crowded from the pit to the upper gallery. It is believed there could not have been less than 1800 or 2000 persons present, and the benefit probably amounted to at least 1200 dollars. Cooper played both his parts to admiration, and was received with discriminating and well merited applause. At the close of the play, he was enthusiastically called for by the audience, and at length appeared to tender his acknowledgments for the liberality of the house. He is every day becoming more and more a favorite upon our boards.

Evening Post.

PHILADELPHIA.

Saturday, October 4, 1823.

WARD ELECTION.

Following is the result of the Election held in the City of Philadelphia, for Inspectors of the General Election.

UPPER DELAWARE.

Democrats.		*Federalists.*	
k Richards	123	Israel Roberts	200
H. Eyler	125	C. F. Jenkins	202

LOWER DELAWARE.

ah Vansyckle	117	Nathan R. Potts	189
eph Cake	119	Ch. W. Schreiner	189

HIGH.

n. Duncan	32	Jacob Chrystler	132
er Douglass	34	Peter Conrad	139

CHESNUT.

nathan Lukens	91	Edmund Kinsey	132
s W. Sexton	91	William Wallace	132

WALNUT.

eph Murray	50	Jonathan Fell	123
id Correy	52	Jas. C. Biddle	125

DOCK.

vi Garrett	34	Wm. Craig	127
n Crowley	33	Stevenson Smith	128

NEW MARKET.

lip Peltz	105	Wm. S. Smith	227
rts Stanley	104	John Rakestraw	228

CEDAR.

hn Cooper	253	John Maitland	160
seph Strahan	252	Henry Solomon	162

LOCUST.

bert Desilver	165	Thos. T. Stiles	281
bert Miles	163	Saml. H. Thomas	282

SOUTH.

mes Harper	87	Aquilla A. Browne	145
mes N. Barker	89	John K. Kane	146

MIDDLE.

homas Cave	76	Edward Parker	155
amuel Biddle	76	William Boyd	154

NORTH WARD.

amuel Fox, B.	145	Wm. F. Seeger	313
hn Sloan	144	Adam Traquair	314

SOUTH MULBERRY.

aml. Carles, sen.	349	Benjamin Wiley	287
oseph Dever	346	John Greiner	285

NORTH MULBERRY.

harles Colladay	244	Jos. S. Colladay	190
ohn M'Clintock	244	David Muhlenburg	190

NORTHERN LIBERTIES.

FIRST WARD.

oseph S. Riley,	122	Henry A. Beck,	175
dw. D. Corfield,	122	Chas. W. Bacon,	174

SECOND WARD.

eter K. Emerick,	81	C. J. Sutter,	196
ohn How,	81	Reese Morris,	196

THIRD WARD.

athan Folwell,	180	George Freed, jr.	195
illiam Bruner,	179	Silas Yerkes,	194

FOURTH WARD.

hn Taylor,	114	Jacob Franks,	136
aniel Smith,	113	Thomas Hart,	137

FIFTH WARD.

oseph Starne,	245	Thos. Timings,	236
eter Gable,	244	Fred. Fricke,	235

SIXTH WARD.

hn Brooks,	154	Wm. M'Farren,	69
ichael Shaffer,	156	John Yerger,	67

SEVENTH WARD.

Daniel Jeffries,	121	Peter Grim,	135
Rudolph Harley,	121	——— Garret,	135

SOUTHWARK.

Richard Palmer,	343	John R. M'Mullin,	302
Benjamin Duncan,	346	John Thum,	297
John Turner,	347	William Hook,	298
Lemuel Paynter,	340	William M'Call,	298

MOYAMENSING.

John Lesher,	91	Richard Ronaldson,	55

PENN TOWNSHIP.

Lawrence Shuster,	212	Peter Hotz,	119

RECAPITULATION.

	Dem.	*Fed.*	*Total.*
City of Philadelphia,	1881	2679	4560
Northern Liberties,	1919	1143	2162
Penn Township,	212	119	331
Southwark,	347	302	649
Moyamensing,	91	55	146
Totals,	3550	4298	7848
Federal majority,			748

NORTHERN DISPENSARY.

This invaluable institution was founded in the fall of the year 1816, under the conviction that it would be eminently useful and with the expectation that a benevolent public would afford it liberal support. The managers in their late address observe, "after struggling almost seven years through the various difficulties which straitened circumstances have raised to impede its progress, the Managers feel themselves compelled again to press the subject upon the attention of their fellow citizens. In making this appeal, we are encouraged to hope that the late afflicted dispensation of Divine Providence, by which so much distress has been occasioned in our immediate neighborhood, will have prepared the public mind favourably to receive the present application. Charitable Institutions of every kind owe their origin and consequent support, to the benevolent spirit of christianity. Wherever the pure Gospel has been received, and its sacred influences felt, there they have sprung up, spread abroad their branches, and formed a shade under which the miserable have found repose and comfort. The history of the early Christians, furnishes us with many instructive lessons upon this subject. "Pure religion (says the apostle James,) and undefiled before God, and the Father, is this, to visit the widow and the fatherless in their affliction, and to keep himself unspotted from the world." The first Christians not only believed this doctrine, but exhibited it in their lives. Thus Paul commanded Phebe a servant of the church at Cenchrea, "because she had been a succourer of many, and of himself also." "The Lord gave mercy (he prays) to the house of Onesiphorus, for he often refreshed me." Among the first disciples there was not any that lacked, for "as many as were possessors of lands, or houses, sold them, and distribution was made unto every man, according as he had need." The simple object of the Dispensary is to provide for the medical relief of those who by reason of sickness, have been rendered unable to assist themselves or their families.—Medicines are furnished, and the services of the most respectable physicians procured, without any expense to the persons relieved. Each contributor to the Dispensary who pays three dollars a year, is at liberty to recommend, at the same time, two patients, who during the period of their illness, will enjoy all the advantages of the institution. During the year 1822, nine hundred and forty-eight patients were attended. At the close thereof, there remained of the above number, forty-five persons still under the care of the attending Physicians. John Kessler, Jun. is authorised and requested by the managers, to solicit new subscriptions, to collect all monies due to the Dispensary, and to receive any such donations as the piously disposed, may throw into the treasury.

COMMUNICATION.

NUISANCES.

It is a common saying, that "one half the world does not know how the other half lives"—the remark is particularly applicable in large cities like this. It would be a matter of astonishment to some to know to what an extent vice and folly and imposition of every grade and shape are practiced in our precincts—It would disgust and shock the feelings of the more virtuous part of the community to witness some of these scenes. A Cosmopolite, I sometimes seek amusement in every grade of society, and have, at times, even penetrated into the remotest corners, where intemperance, gambling, fighting, profanity and dissoluteness, with all their horrid attendants, reign without controul, to observe the various stages of vice, and the discordant passions it produces; without, I flatter myself, being much polluted, although wandering in the midst of contamination.

In some of these resorts persons who hold out a respectable front to the world give a loose to the worst propensities of their nature which they would blush to whisper in open day—Youths who ought yet to be held under a mother's government, mix with crowds of the most abandoned, male and female—Females, who but a few months ago, and they might have been deemed ornaments to society; a few months, and they are sunk deep in intemperance, disease and misery.

The police of the City and Liberties made at one time, I believe, some ineffectual struggles, to ferret out and break up some of these engendering nests of vice, but they appear to have relinquished it at present as a fruitless undertaking; and the nuisances have recovered all their pristine vigour. Some parts of *Southwark* particularly, exhibit, nightly, scenes of vice and villainy that, were they publicly known, would strike with horror a heart not callous to the dictates of humanity.

Singular it may seem, the numerous offices of JUSTICE which thrive so luxuriantly in that part of the Suburbs, are not the least of the Nuisances to which I have alluded. Some of them are festering with corruption, and *fatten* on the extortions they practice upon the poor and ignorant.—I have heard from those who are more fully acquainted with their practices than I profess to be, instances of their having out emissaries to instigate riots and litigation for the purpose of having them brought before them for settlement; encouraging informations against tippling shops, &c. displaying an intention to bring their cases before the proper tribunal, to extract hush-money from the guilty, pocket the cash, and dismiss them.

I could state a variety of incidents which have come to my knowledge, but, for the present, shall confine myself to one that fell under my observation a few evenings ago. In a walk through that part of the town I noticed a number of *Justices'* offices open, crowded, as usual, with litigious customers—curiosity led me to attempt to enter one of them, but I was prevented by the pressure of the throng, and the fœtid state of the air which was emitted through the opening at the door. Perceiving, however, some bustle at an office on the opposite side of the way, I ventured to make another essay, and so was ushered into the magisterial presence along with the misguided disputants, and a motley set of followers. I have often witnessed causes tried in different courts, but I never found such an absence of all decorum and dignity as at this. When the cause commenced, it appeared that two females, having differed about some trivial circumstance, one of them sued the other for damages—after the plaintiff had made oath to her statement, the magistrate demanded the costs of prosecution from the defendant, amounting to $2. Being surprised at his extortion, I endeavoured to obtain a copy of the proceedings, through the defendant; but on making the request, she was promptly assured by the magistrate, that he would double the charges if she proved refractory, and also threatened to commit her to prison, for her presumption. However, after some time the amount of costs was pronounced to be $1 97—still the defendant desired a copy of them in writing, which was obstinately refused her. The magistrate fearing, at length, from what was passing among some respectable witnesses present, that he might be exposed, consented to abridge part of his fees, so that the charge would be only $1 66. It was not till after the case was gone through, and he had made some progress in another suit, that he assured the woman that he was determined to be *exact* to half a cent, and would accordingly return her 20 cents more. Thus did this dispenser of the laws, after endeavouring to extort unlawful fees, alter them three times, and then persist in refusing a transcript of them, unless he was paid 25 cents more, when legally he could not demand but 18¾ cents.

The proceeds at the Circus on Tuesday evening last, which are to be appropriated to the benefit of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum of Philadelphia, amounted to nearly four hundred dollars—the whole of which has been paid into the hands of the trustees of said institution. The liberality of our citizens manifests itself in all acts of charity and good fellowship, and we feel happy that on the present occasion, there has been no want of this noble feeling.

The disease which has proved so fatal to many brave fellows at Key West, the station occupied by commodore Porter and his squadron, has induced our government to send out a special mission to that place for the purpose of examining into the causes of the sickness prevailing there, and the prospect of its continuance, &c. with full authority to adopt such measures as the necessity of the case requires. Commodore Rodgers has volunteered to attend the mission, accompanied by four of the oldest surgeons in the navy. The commodore arrived in this city yesterday, on his way to New-York, from whence he will immediately sail for Thompson's Island, in the U. S. brig Spark, now lying in that port.

A man was found dead in a house in Small street, on Wednesday morning last, confined in a closet, where he had been carried on the previous evening while in a state of intoxication: the Coroner states, that on examination, it appeared his left eye, left ear, and right hand had been eaten away by the rats, and the right side of his face much disfigured.

On Saturday last, in Southwark, two lads, one about thirteen, the other about eleven, had a quarrel, which soon came to blows, when the eldest was victorious, and the youngest with threats of revenge departed. Unfortunately the father of the former boy sent him of an errand, which took him by the door of the latter, who immediately came out with the expression "now I am ready for you;" they began to fight, when the youngest drew a knife and plunged it in the breast of the other. He lingered from 3 o'clock in the afternoon until 12 at night, when he expired.

The trial of the Rev. William Hogan, charged by Mary Barry with being the father of her infant child, closed on Saturday evening, having occupied the Mayor's Court during one entire week. The jury, after an absence of half an hour, returned a verdict of "not guilty," and the prosecutrix was ordered to pay the costs.

A woman of the name of CLARY, who was on the way from Philadelphia to New-York (where it was understood she had friends,) died suddenly on Saturday morning last, about 10 miles beyond Trenton, a few minutes after she had taken her seat in the Union Line Stage. She had come to that place the same morning from Philadelphia, and was in ill health.

MILITARY.

On Monday next, the 6th of October, it is contemplated to gratify the citizens of Philadelphia with a handsome military show. The first regiment of Volunteer infantry and the first regiment of citizen Volunteers, will parade together, and will probably be joined by the Marines and several companies of horse, artillery, infantry and riflemen. They will assemble at two o'clock, P. M. opposite the State House, and after passing in review before Gen. Cadwallader's quarters, will be placed under his command, and marched through some of the principal streets.

Marine Intelligence.

[Collected weekly for the Saturday Evening Post.]

Arrivals—Sept. 28, Brig New Packet, Bright, New-Orleans—Brig Caroline, Midlen, Havana—Ship Plato, West, Liverpool, 35 days.....30th, Schr. Archer, Lark, Havana—Schr. Volant, Bray, Lubeck, 12 days....Oct. 1st, Ship Ellen, Miner, Havre, 32 days—Ship Rebecca, Sims, Burton, St. Ubes, 45 days—Oct. 2d, Ship Reaper, Winemore, Rotterdam, 46 days.

Cleared.—Sept. 27, Ship Stranger, Liverpool—Ship Amanda, Cash, Gibraltar—Brig Caroline, Jones, Havana—Brig Argus, Kirkpatrick, South America....Sept. 29th; Eliza-Barker, Gage, Aux Cayes....Sept. 30th; Ship Mary-Ann, Pedrick, Gibraltar....Oct. 1st; Brig Jas. Coulter, Barclay, Laguira....Oct. 2d; Schr. Iris, Dulany, Alvarado....Oct. 3d; Ship Factor, Sheed, East-Indies.

Letter Bags at the Coffee House.

Ship Lancaster, Dixey.....Liverpool, 20th
Manchester, Winslow,.....Liverpool
Fanny, Mathieu.....New-Orleans
Brig Swan, Franklin.....New-Orleans

MARRIED.

On the 27th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Harold, Mr. JAMES M'COY, to Miss MARY M'DONALD, all of this city.

On the 27th ult. at Georgetown, D. C. by the Rev. Mr. Addison, Mr. J. M. WRIGHT, Merchant, of this city, to Miss MARGARET B. JONES, daughter of Edward Jones, Esq. of that place.

DIED,

On Monday evening, Mrs. RACHEL GRATZ MOSES, aged 40.

On Monday morning, Mrs. MARY ELTON, aged 97.

On the afternoon of the 27th ult. JACOB CLEMENT, jun. aged 31.

On Sunday morning last, Mr. GEORGE MAGRATH, Carver, aged 47.

On Monday afternoon, after a lingering illness, Mr. ARCHIBALD MELLIN, aged 32.

On Sunday evening, after a lingering illness, Mr. JOHN A. COLEMAN, aged 64.

On Tuesday morning, Capt. WILLIAM MILNER, aged 52.

On Monday night, Mr. HORATIO N. CHAMBERLIN, aged 26.

On Monday afternoon last, CHARLOTTE WARE, aged 35.

On Thursday last, Mrs. ELIZABETH BICKERTON, wife of Joseph Bickerton, aged 34.

On Thursday afternoon, Mrs. CATHARINE CHAMBERLAIN, aged 44.

On Friday morning, of consumption, Mrs. ELIZABETH COLLINS, wife of Moses Collins.

Yesterday morning, Mrs. ELIZABETH CURRY, aged 47.

On the 29th ult. at Fair Mount Water Works, Mr. JOHN SHIRKEY, aged 64.

On Wednesday, at Frankford, Mrs. ELIZABETH WORRELL, consort of Gen. Isaac Worrell, aged 76.

On the 23d ult. in Delaware county, MARTHA BROWN, aged 60, wife of Thaddeus Brown, formerly of this city.

On the 27th ult. at Camden, N. J. GEORGE SUMMERS, formerly of this city, aged 56.

On the 26th ult. at Burlington, N. J. REAY KING, formerly of this city, aged 56.

At Columbia, S. C. on the 20th ult. Mr. JAMES WIDDIFIELD, late of Philadelphia, aged 21.

At Montreal, Canada, on the 8th ult. *Ann Willing*, infant daughter of Wm. Bingham, Esq.

On Sunday last, at N. York, Mrs. MELMOTH, formerly attached to the Theatrical corps.

Deaths during the past week.

	ADULTS.	CHILD.	TOTAL.
In Philadelphia,	69	64	133
In New-York,	36	42	78

In Philadelphia, there 54 deaths of children under five years of age.

TO WHEELWRIGHTS.

TO RENT,

A PREMISES uncommonly well placed for a Wheelwright's Shop, and may be entered on without delay. Persons desirous to see said premises are requested to enquire at the Office of the Saturday Evening Post.
oct 4—tf

Public Sales at Auction.

No. 73 MARKET STREET.

On Wednesday and Saturday morning, at nine o'clock, on a credit,
A valuable assortment of Fresh imported Dry Goods, in lots.
Also, a general assortment of Domestic Goods.
COMLY & TEVIS, *Auc'rs.*

Circus.

This Evening, Oct. 4,
Second night of the Grand Equestrian Drama of ALEXANDER THE GREAT.
The Evening's Entertainments to commence with
The Polish Lancer's Manœuvres.
Horsemanship by Mr. Yeaman.
Grand Trampoline, by Mr. Asten, who will take his astonishing leap over Seven Horse.
Still Vaulting, by the whole Troup.
Horsemanship, on two horses, by Mr. Blyth.
Horsemanship, by Mr. Tatnall.
To conclude with, (first time in America) the Serino-comic melo-dramatic Romance, called Alexander the Great, and Thalestris the Amazon.
Box, 50 cents—Children under 10 years of age admitted to the boxes with families, at 25 cents—Pit 25 cents.

HENRY C. CORBIT

HAS taken the Store, No. 40, SOUTH SECOND STREET, recently occupied by DANIEL G. TEMPLE, and is receiving a fresh and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are fine and common cloths and cassimeres; pelisse cloths; double chained levantines and florences; figured gros de Naples light bonnet levantines; Nos. 6, 9 and 12 plain white satin ribbons; flag, bandanoe and fancy silk hdkfs. Nankin, Canton and Norwich crapes, plain white merino, Norwich and Canton crape shawls; narrow bordered merino do. Irish linens, lawns, and linen cambrics; cambric and demi cambric muslins; fine shirting and domestic do. calicoes fancy prints and ginghams; white red and yellow flannels; mens' and women's beaver, York-tan and kid gloves; an elegant assortment of Valencia vestings, &c. &c.

Also, a complete assortment of DRAB COATINGS, for women's cloaks, of a superior quality and manufacture, which are offered by the piece or yard, at the lowest cash prices.
10th mo 4—4t

CHEAP FURS, &c.

W. G. CREASE, (No 41, south Third-street,) being about declining the Fur business, offers for sale, at very reduced prices, all his stock of Furs, consisting of a great variety of Ladies' Coat Trimmings, ladies' and children's Chinchilla and other kinds of Fur Caps—Gentlemen's and boys' Seal Skin and Sable Caps, Fur Gloves and Socks, suitable for the fall and winter seasons.

Also, a handsome assortment of ladies' Black and Fancy Feathers, Military Feathers, &c. &c.

The above will be sold in large or small quantities to accommodate purchasers, at the most reasonable prices. oct 4—2m*

Nursery near Camden, N. J.

THE attention of the public is hereby called to the following valuable collection of Fruit Trees, which it will readily be perceived, consists not only of a regular succession of Fruit, from the earliest period to the latest to be expected or wished for; but also consists of a large portion of valuable early and late Fruit, and has been pronounced by competent judges to be the most judicious selection in the state.

CATALOGUE.

Freestone Peaches.	Ripens in	*Clings or Pressers.*	Ripens in
White nutmeg	July	Oldmixon	Aug. & Sept.
N. Jersey freestone	Do.	Royal George	Do.
Early Ann or green	July and Aug.	French Noblesse	Do.
Early claret	1st Aug.	Late Newington	Sept.
Early mignonne	Do.	Claret cling	Oct.
Favorite	Do	Sine qua non	Do
Scarlet nutmeg	Do.	Late Heath	Do.
White rare ripe	Do	*Apricots.*	
Morris' white	Aug	Peach apricot	early July
Freestone heath	Do.	Freytag's Brussels	Do.
Chickasaw	Do.	Mange encore	July
Freestone green	Do.	Mazarce or Mour Park	July and Aug.
Red rare ripe	Do.	*Nectarines.*	
Red cheeked Malligaton	Aug and Sept	Petit rouge	Aug.
Oldmixon clear	Do.	White Roman	last Aug
Gleaning	late in Oct.	Hartford beauty	Sept.

N. B. Although the subscriber has tested most of the above fruit, yet from the difference of seasons, and in some cases, want of frequent observation, the above list may be found to vary in time of ripening in some instances, but he is confident that much inaccuracy does not exist.

Orders left at No. 42, Market street, Philadelphia, or with I. Atkinson, Esq. Camden, will be punctually attended to; or with the subscriber, near Camden, who also will be found at the south-east corner of Market and Second street, Philadelphia, with Trees on Market days, and will there receive and execute orders he hopes to satisfaction.
S. C. ATKINSON.
oct 4—6t

To Parents and Guardians of Youth,

OF BOTH SEXES.

AFTER a residence of nearly 3 years amongst my fellow citizens of Philadelphia, during which time I have experienced the high gratification of imparting my Art to some thousands of most respectable pupils of both sexes, I again present myself to your notice as a professor and teacher of Drawing and Painting.

By persons moving in the first circles of society, by the enlightened and liberal of every class, the Fine Arts can never be received with indifference; on the contrary, their importance with respect to utility and accomplishment, must be appreciated by every thinking person.

I am happy in stating the result of an unremitting study and attention to my profession, embracing particularly the first principles of the Art, which has enabled me to produce a system infinitely more perfect, more simple, and better suited to the capacities of youth, than any hitherto known; the progress of my pupils will test this assertion. Many having in less than three months, produced specimens superior to the productions of two years upon the old systems. I am anxious to extend my instructions upon the same liberal terms, I have established these last three years, being one fourth of the usual charge; and I rely with confidence on the support of an enlightened and discerning public. PETER ANCONA,
Oct 4—tf No. 145, Pine-street, above Fifth.

JOHN M'CLOUD, HATTER,

No. 46, Market-street, (next door to the Washington Museum,) returns his thanks to his friends and the public, for their past liberal encouragement, and respectfully acquaints them, that he continues to manufacture HATS of the best materials, at very reduced prices. He trusts that his unremitted efforts to satisfy his customers, will merit a continuance of their patronage. oct 4—tf

☞ RED MEN, you will assemble in Grand Monthly Council Fire, at the Wigwam of brother Hickory Saplin, in Race near Eighth-st. sign of General Jackson, on Tuesday evening next, at 7 o'clock. Signed LAPPAPETUNG, or Black Wampum, Generalissimo.
Countersigned BLACK SNAKE,
10th moon, the 4th, 1823. Recording Scribe.

Public good promoted and the older rewarded.

ON Tuesday next, the 6th class of the Union Canal Lottery will positively be drawn, the proceeds of which are for the improvement of internal Navigation in this state, which is of the greatest importance to the citizens; and which having met with their unanimous approbation, will certainly receive from them the most munificent patronage.

Those disposed to encourage and contribute to the accomplishment of the same are respectfully solicited to call immediately at FORTUNE'S HOME,

P. CANFIELD'S

Pennsylvania State Lottery Office, No. 127 Chesnut street, nearly opposite and between the Post Office, and the United States' Bank

Where by the purchase of a Ticket, or a few Tickets, they will not only contribute something to the advancement of the above highly important object, but place themselves in a way of being rewarded with a fortune of 100 dollars, 4000, &c. and several other valuable prizes in the following scheme, to be drawn on TUESDAY NEXT, and determined by the drawing of six numbers only—thus at a moment rendering "equal justice to all."

UNION CANAL LOTTERY,

SIXTH CLASS—NEW SERIES.

SCHEME.

1	of	8,000	is	$8,000
1		4,000		4,000
1		2,336		2,336
1		2,000		2,000
2		1,000		2,000
4		500		2,000
10		200		2,000
36		100		3,600
72		50		3,600
432		12		5,184
5780		6		22,680
4540	Prizes.			$57,400

Tickets 7 dolls.—Halves 3 50—Quarters 1.75—Eighths $7.
A package of whole tickets (14) can be had for 67 dolls. 50 cts.—Halves do. 33 70—Quarters do. 16 85—Eighths do. 8 42.
Capital prizes, as in former classes, for sale at

P. CANFIELD'S

LOTTERY OFFICE, No. 127 CHESNUT STREET.

Cash is paid for all Prizes sold at this office, as soon as drawn. Orders, post paid, thankfully received and promptly attended to. Clubs dealt with on the most favourable terms. The original of all these Tickets, sold at the above office, will be deposited in the hands of the managers, for the security of the purchaser. oct 4—tf

THE LAST OPPORTUNITY!!

SHAKESPEARE'S advice was "mind the main chance," and GIBBS conceives that he cannot, at this crisis, confer a greater favour on his friends and customers, than to follow so illustrious an example. He therefore seriously urges the votaries of Fortune to mind the main chance! and the only opportunity they can ever have of gaining a prize in the 6th class Union Canal Lottery, new series. The 7th of October is the day fixed for the completion of the drawing this class, and GIBBS assures his friends that it will take place. The wheel, on that important day, will contain an

8000 dollar prize,	4000 dollar prize,
2336 do. do.	2000 do. do.

2 of $1000, 4 of $500, 10 of $200, 36 of $100.
Besides a large amount in prizes of 50, &c. all floating in the wheel, for which the cash will be advanced the moment they are drawn, by

JOHN GIBBS,

FORTUNE'S AGENT,
No 4½ SOUTH THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

This is no quibbling, but a plain fact, as the Green Man would say—therefore

If you seek the way to wealth
By the best and shortest road,
If you seek a guide to health
Or to pleasure's sweet abode—
Then a ticket you must buy,
Or you'll surely lose your aim,
And if to IBBS you'll apply,
He'll guide you up to wealth and fame.

Tickets 7 dolls.—Halves 3,50—Quarters 1,75—Eighths $7 1-2
FOR SALE AT
GIBBS'S LUCKY OFFICE,
No 4½ SOUTH THIRD STREET,

Where was sold, in the second class, the capital prize of 8000 dollars—and in the fifth class, the capital prize of 6000 dollars, besides numerous other prizes, and where he hopes will be sold the capital prize of 8000 dollars in the present class. oct 4—tf

To the Public.

PRATT & DAVIS,

BEG leave to remind the Public that on Tuesday next, at 3 o'clock, P. M. at the Masonic Hall, will take place the drawing of the 6th class, new series, Union Canal Lottery, and in

FIVE MINUTES

the holders of Tickets will be acquainted with the result, and in that short space of time prizes will be distributed, amounting to

$57,400,

Divided in the following manner,

1 Prize of	$8,000	1	do	4,000
1 do	2336	1	do	2,000
2 do	1,000	10	do	200
4 do	500	36	do	100
72 do.	50	432	do.	12
	5780	do	6	

Tickets at $8,00,—shares in proportion. For lucky numbers apply at

Pratt & Davis's

Philadelphia Lottery Office, No. 62, Chesnut street, between Second and Third streets

Where was sold and paid the following handsome prizes in the former classes of this lottery:

9,	13,	27,	No. 2591 a prize of $3000
3,	13,	27,	996 1000
4,	13,	30,	1814 1000
2,	13,	20,	758 400

Besides many of $100, 50, 25, &c. with many others too tedious to enumerate.

Orders post paid, will meet with strict attention. Clubs dealt with on the most liberal terms. All lottery information given gratis. oct. 4—1t

"FREE AND EASY."

RUBINS' TAVERN, BANK STREET.

THE Subscriber takes the liberty of announcing to his friends that his "FREE AND EASY" will open for the season, this evening, October 4. He trusts that by his endeavours to render satisfaction to his guests, he shall receive that patronage this ensuing winter, which has been so liberally bestowed for these three seasons past.

The lovers of "*Harmony*" and *Conviviality* are politely requested to spend a vacant hour *in harmless mirth and social glee.*

Liquors of the best quality.—Genuine Irish WHISKEY PUNCH as usual.—Hot Mutton Pies every day at 12 o'clock. Good Music is engaged.
WM. MUIRHEAD.
☞ Wanted a Servant Girl. oct. 4—1t

TOOTH ACHE

Cured instantaneously and without pain, even where all the known applications have failed to afford relief

S. MILFORD, DENTIST,

FROM LONDON,

ASSURES those who may be disposed to try his remedy, that he will make a perfect cure, and enable the patient to chew with the teeth that were affected, even though the complaint had been aggravated by bad treatment. In less than forty-eight hours after the pain is cured, Mr. M can plug the tooth with the greatest ease to the patient: Black and yellow teeth cleaned and brought to their original colour, and prevented from decaying, if it has commenced. He also separates and makes the teeth even, and takes away the decayed parts. Artificial Teeth neatly fixed and Stumps and Teeth extracted.

MILFORD'S TOOTH POWDER.

This highly approved and valuable Powder, is excelled by none in use; it not only gives the Teeth an elegant polish but preserves and hardens the gums—Price 25 cents.

Milfords ANODYNE DROPS for the cure of Tooth Ache.—Price 50 cents. LOTION for the cure of Scorbutic Gums, and to fasten the teeth, and restore the flesh when lost.—Price 50 cents. These medicines are warranted efficacious and at the same time innocent; for sale by S MILFORD, No 163 South Fifth, near Spruce-street.
oct. 4—6m

☞ A Stated Meeting of the Hibernia Hose Company, will be held at J. Dempsey's Tavern, in Second below Walnut street, on Tuesday evening next, at 7 o'clock.
oct 4 LEWIS THERION, Secretary.

THE OLIO.

"VARIETY'S THE VERY SPICE OF LIFE, THAT GIVES IT ALL ITS FLAVOUR."

UTRUM HORUM?

Osmyn, who rul'd the Persian throne
With high tyrannic sway,
All night in fancied chains would groan,
But rose a King by day.

Caled, his slave, in bondage held,
From friends and country torn,
In dreams the regal staff would wield,
And wake a slave at morn.

Morn to the King restor'd the Crown,
And made poor Caled cry;
Returning night threw Osmyn down,
But rais'd the slave on high.

This hailed with joy the rising sun,
That saw his beams, and griev'd,
Night shed her blessings o'er the one;
The other, day reliev'd.

Ye casuists! ('tis a doubtful thing)
An answer quick I crave,
Pray tell me, Was the slave a King?
Or, Was the King a slave?

A London Coachman's Account of an Upset.

"Sam Snaffle," (it is Mat who now speaks) "Sam Snaffle shoots off his outsiders in a heap.—That's not my way. I spread 'em. I'll tell you what happened to me last Wednesday. I started rather lateish from St. Paul's. I stopped at the corner of Fetter lane, for a booked insider, and a deuce of a time, I stood, foot in hand Says Bill Barton, by the time it takes, this must be a woman. Worse, says I, a pigtail. Well! at last I bundled the old gentleman in, and drove on to the Spotted Dog. I drew up rather short, the wheel got into the gutter, and over she went. One of my outsiders, a very good sort of man, went down, head first, into the cobbler's stall under the doctor's shop. Crispin did not seem to know what to make of it. Another one, Mr Wilkins, a saddler, went smack into the shop window, all among the red and blue bottles. But the oddest thing happened to Grub, the market gardener, who rode in the dickey. Jack Roberts was sitting in the bar of the Spotted Dog, behind a pint of purl. You must know Jack Roberts, a stout pock-marked man: him as used to drive to Manchester. Well! in went Grub at the window like a shot; and drat me if he did not upset Jack Roberts, purl and all. That's what I call spreading them!"

Daniel Brian was an old seaman of Sir Sidney Smith's ship Le Tigre, he had made many repeated applications to be employed on shore during the siege of Acre—but being elderly and rather deaf, his request was not acceded to. At the first storming of the breach, one of the French Generals fell—the Turks struck off the head, stripped and mangled the body, and left it a prey to the dogs—Dan frequently asked his messmates, when they returned from the shore, why they had not buried him, but the only reply he received was, "*go and do it yourself*"—He said he would, and having at length obtained leave to go and see the town, he went ashore with the surgeon—He provided a pick axe, shovel and rope, and insisted to be let down from an enclosure, close to the breach—some of his more juvenile companions offered to attend him—he replied "you are too young to be shot yet, as for myself I am old and deaf, and my loss would be no great matter!" In the midst of the firing he was lowered down, and his first difficulty, (not a trivial one) was to drive away the dogs—the French then levelled their pieces at him—but a French officer perceiving his intention, was seen to throw himself across the ranks—a dead, solemn silence prevailed, and the worthy fellow consigned the corpse to its parent earth—he was then hoisted into the town, and the hostile firing recommenced. A few days afterwards, Sir Sidney, having been informed of the circumstance, ordered Dan to be called into the cabin—"Well, Dan, I hear you have buried the French General." "Yes, your Honour." "Had you any body with you?" "Yes, your Honour." "Why Mr. Spilsbury said you had not." "But I had, your Honour." "Ah, who had you?" "God Almighty, Sir." "A very good assistant indeed!—give Dan a glass of grog." "Thank your honour." Dan drank his grog and left the cabin highly gratified. He is now a pensioner in the Royal Hospital, at Greenwich."

Singular wager.—A young woman laid a wager that she would descend into a vault, in the middle of the night, and bring from thence a skull. The person who took the wager had previously hid himself in the vault, and, as the girl seized a skull, cried, in a hollow voice, "Leave me my head!" "There it is," said the girl, throwing it down and catching up another. "Leave me my head!" said the same voice. "Nay, nay," said the heroic lass, "you cannot have two heads!" so she brought away the skull and won the wager.

An honest German Journeyman printer, having unfortunately broken down one page of his paper, very sagaciously worked it off with the following words in large letters upon the blank page, "*omitted for the want of room.*"

FRUIT TREES.

The growth of weeds round fruit trees recently transplanted does them much injury, and diminishes their fruit in size and quality. Sonnini, in his *Bibloth Physico-conom*, states, that to prevent this, the Germans spread on the ground round the fresh transplanted trees, as far as their roots extend, the refuse stalks of flax, after the fibrous part has been separated. This gives them surprising vigour. No weeds will grow under flax refuse, and the earth remains fresh and loose.—Old trees treated in the same manner, when drooping in an orchard, will recover, and push out vigorous shoots. In place of flax stalks, the leaves which fall from the trees in autumn may be substituted; but they must be covered with waste twigs, or any thing else that can prevent the wind from blowing them away.

MAXIM.

Never esteem any man, or thyself, the more for money; nor think the meaner of thyself, or another, for want of it; virtue being the just reason of respecting, and the want of it of slighting, any one. A man, like a watch, is to be valued for his goings.

Job Printing.

ATKINSON & ALEXANDER, Printers, No. 53 Market street, having furnished themselves with an assortment of handsome New Type, are prepared to execute all orders with which they may be favoured, in a neat manner, and at moderate prices.

CARDS, HANDBILLS,

Bank Checks,	Law Blanks,
Prices Current,	Commercial Blanks,
Catalogues,	Policies of Insurance,
Circular Letters,	Bills of Lading,
Lottery Tickets,	Lottery Bills, &c. &c.

Will be printed at the shortest notice, on application at their office.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY,

SIXTH CLASS—NEW SERIES.

SCHEME.

1	of	8,000	is	$8,000
1		4,000		4,000
1		2,336		2,336
1		2,000		2,000
2		1,000		2,000
4		500		2,000
10		200		2,000
36		100		3,600
72		50		3,600
432		12		5,184
3780		6		22,680
4340	Prizes.			$57,400
7140	Blanks.			
11480	Tickets.			

Tickets	$7 00	Quarters	$1 75
Halves	3 50	Eighths	87½

...ages embracing the forty-two numbers in halves, quarters or eighths, for sale by

P. I. Decker,

N. W. corner of Chesnut and Third streets.

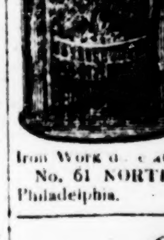
aug 23—tf

EVENING TUITION

AT No. 13 *PFEIFFER'S ALLEY*—where will be taught the usual Branches of English, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, &c. at $3 per Quarter, including firewood. The teacher having devoted a number of years to the instruction of youth, he is in hopes that his friends and the public will favour him with as much of their patronage as they can. The School to commence on the 6th of the Tenth Month, when attention will be given by DAVID HUTTON.

9th Mo. 12th—6t

JACOB DURFF,



RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he has on hand, an assortment of STOVES, of various patterns, of the best quality, which will be sold low. Also, GRATES and STOVES, for burning Lehigh Coal, on an improved plan.

N. B. Smithing & Sheet Iron Work done at the shortest notice.

No. 61 NORTH SIXTH STREET, east side Philadelphia. sept 13—3m

THIS Ink, so well known for its superiority over all other like compositions, is kept for sale *only* by J. BILLINGS, (sole surviving Patentee) at the OIL and LAMP STORE, No. 68 Chesnut street 8 mo. 16—tf

MILITARY LANDS.

THE Subscribers inform the public, that they have made arrangements with Col. Joseph Watson, Military General Land and Tax Agent, in the city of Washington—Persons holding Military Lands in Arkansas, Illinois, or Missouri, are particularly informed that they undertake the payment of Taxes, and all other business relative thereto. WEAVER & WILTBOHN.

Land Agents, No. 149, Walnut street.

sept 13—tf

New Fancy Hardware and LOOKING GLASS STORE.

CHARLES M. STOKES having removed from No. 82, Market street, and taken his brother into partnership, the business will hereafter be conducted under the firm of

C. M. & W. H. STOKES,

No. 16, Market street, South side, near Front street.

In addition to the large supply of LOOKING GLASSES, FANCY HARDWARE and CUTLERY heretofore on hand, they have received, by the late arrivals from England, a very handsome assortment of NEW GOODS of the *latest fashions*.

The following articles may always be obtained at their store, upon the most reasonable terms, viz:

LOOKING GLASSES,

Knives and Forks,	Brass Stair Rods and Eyes,
Butcher & Shoe Knives,	Plated Castors,
Pen and Pocket do.	Tea Trays & Waiters,
Razors and Scissors,	Snuffers and Trays,
Tea and Table Spoons,	Bread and Cake Baskets,
Coffee Mills,	Tea Caddies,
Curtain Pins,	Corkscrews,
Brass & Iron Andirons,	Bellows, and Hearth Brushes,
Shovel and Tongs,	Britannia Tea & Coffee Pots,
Chimney Hooks,	Tea Kettles,
Wire Fenders,	Iron Pots,
Plated and Brass Candlesticks,	Sad Irons,
Brass and Japanned Lamps,	

And a general assortment of FANCY HARDWARE. sept 6—6t

BIRDS FOR SALE.

A LARGE and elegant assortment of Canary Birds, Mocking Birds and Red Birds, for sale at No. 173 Cherry street, the first house above Eighth street. N. B.—Also, a large collection of Fancy Pidgeons. dec. 14—1y

FANCY CHAIRS

AT REDUCED PRICES.

THE Subscriber, (a Fancy Chair maker) having been for some time past actively employed in establishing himself, so as to finish the above articles of furniture in the very best manner, has the pleasure of informing his friends and the public in general, that they can be supplied at his Wareroom No. 352 North Third street, second door below Green street, with FANCY CHAIRS of the most approved and fashionable patterns, which will be warranted equal to any in the city, and furnished low for cash.

sept. 6—tf. CHARLES W. JAMES.

SACKING BOTTOMS.

THE Subscriber has for sale a number of SACKING BOTTOMS, at No. 2, JONES'S ALLEY, the first alley above Market, making out of Front street. Where storekeepers, Cabinet makers, and others, may be supplied on reasonable terms for cash. J. S.

sept. 6—12t*

Philadelphia, Valley Forge, Phœnixville, Kimberton & Yellow Springs *MAIL STAGE*,

WILL leave Joseph Taylor's, sign of the + Keys, North Fourth Street, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday morning at 6 o'clock precisely. Breakfast at Mr. Jonathan Miller's, sign of the Buck on the Lancaster Turnpike, and arrive at James Bone's Inn, Yellow Springs, at 1 o'clock same day. Returning, will leave Yellow Springs, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday morning, at 9 o'clock, Dine at Mr. Miller's, and arrive at Philadelphia, at 3 o'clock, same day.

This line can be excelled by none, as the stages are of the most approved construction, and are entirely new. The proprietors are determined to spare no pains to make this line comfortable, respectable and expeditious. And they therefore respectfully solicit and hope for a liberal patronage.

JOHN GRAY, } Proprietors.
june 28—tf WM. LEWIS, }

Steam Engines, Machinery, &c.

THE Subscriber informs persons at a distance, that he will furnish Steam Engines, of the best workmanship, and warranted for any length of time, at the following *reduced* prices, viz:—4 horses power, $1200; 8 horses power, $1800; 12 do. $2200; 16 do $2500, and other power in proportion.

He is also prepared for Boring, turning of heavy rollers, and in wood, brass and iron, millwright-work, forging, and making of patterns, and machinery of every description with despatch, and on reasonable terms.

THOS. HOLLOWAY.

Philad. July 12th. 1823—6m

Dr. Mellen's Cough Drops,

The most valuable Medicine ever prepared for COUGHS AND CONSUMPTIONS.

THIS new and healing Balsam bids fair to rival every Medicine heretofore discovered for Coughs, and complaints of the lungs, leading to Consumption, and even in seated Consumptions have lately been used by many, with the most surprising success. If certificates from persons of the highest respectability, or the great and increasing demand for them, may be called proof of their good effects, it is proved. Scarcely a case of Colds, Coughs, pain in the side, difficulty of breathing, want of sleep, arising from debility, or even Consumptions but may be relieved by the timely use of this Medicine.

I hereby certify that my wife has for some time past been troubled with a violent Cough, and has been in very delicate health, and after having tried many things without getting relief, I bought for her a bottle of DR. MELLEN'S Cough Drops, from the use of which a very short time she found great relief, and her Cough has entirely left her and she has regained her strength.

Hudson, 12 mo. 20th, 1819. JOHN W. JENKINS

Affirmed before me this 20th December, 1819.

JOSEPH D. MONELL, *Recorder of the City of Hudson.*

To the afflicted whom this may concern I, ROSANNA BARTON, do certify that I took a violent cold in the latter part of the year 1818, which created a violent Cough and difficulty of breathing, which was very distressing till I procured a bottle of Doctor MELLEN'S Cough Drops, and by taking a few doses of the said drops, I was entirely cured of my Cough and pain in my side.

ROSANNA BARTON, *Wife of Joseph Barton.*

Hudson, 12 mo. 13th, 1819.

This is to certify that in June 1818, I was seized with a very distressing Cough, pain in my side, great weakness of the lungs, which continued until July 1819, and confined me to the house, and part of the time to my bed. I had tried every thing as I thought, but all in vain: I was at last induced to make trial of DR. MELLEN'S Cough Drops, which gave me immediate relief, increased my strength, and restored my former sleep. I can with the greatest confidence recommend them to all that are afflicted with those complaints, as a very valuable Medicine. NANCY BOURNE.

Hudson County of Columbia, State of N. York, Dec. 27, 1819.

These drops generally give ease in most cases of coughs, colds asthmas, difficulty of breathing, wheezing, allaying that irritation which often leads to consumption, pain in the side, &c.

Sold by THATCHER & THOMPSON, SOLOMON TEMPLE, SMITH and PEARSOLL, and T. W. DYOTT.

May 10—1y

Drawing and Painting Academy.

No. 46 South Sixth Street.

MR. PERSICO respectfully informs his patrons and the friends of the Fine Arts, that he continues to teach Drawing and Painting to classes now formed, to which can be added a few more pupils. Mr. Persico flatters himself, that having studied in the public Academies of Rome and Naples, he is qualified to teach Drawing and Painting in the best style. An Evening class is now forming for young Gentlemen. Specimens of Mr. Persico's Drawing and Painting, and as well as the progress of his pupils, may be seen at the Academy, No. 46 South Sixth Street. Mr. P. takes likenesses in Miniature and Crayons. sept 27—eo6m

ENGRAVING

IN various branches executed by *JACOB MAAS*, No. 128, Locust-street, Philadelphia.

aug 23—tf

HARDWARE.

THE subscribers have just received a fresh assortment of BIRMINGHAM and SHEFFIELD GOODS, per ships Delaware, Montezumo and Fanny from Liverpool, which with their former stock comprises an excellent assortment, and will be sold at very reduced prices for CASH or acceptances; amongst which are the following.

Frying Pans,	*Table and Desert Knives and Forks,*
Shovels and Spades,	*Pocket, Pen & Barlow Knives*
Trace Chains	*Razors and Scissors,*
Halter Chains,	*Carn's Edge Tools*
Anvils and Vices,	*Files of all descriptions,*
Sad Irons,	*Straw Knives, Sheep Shears,*
Shoe Hammers,	*Wilson C. S. Shoe & Butcher Knives,*
Shoe Pincers,	*Palette Knives of all sizes,*
Britannia Table & Tea Spoons	*Braces and Bits,*
Iron do. do.	*Spanish Knives,*
Spectacles, Screws,	*Pruning Knives,*
Augers, Gimblets,	*Commode Nobs,*
Iron and Brass Wire,	*Bed Caps, Pad Locks,*
Butt Hinges,	*Scotch Spring and common Nob Locks,*
Parliament do. H. HL. do.	*Chest, Cupboard & Till Locks,*
Chest and Table Brass Hinges	*Drawing Knives,*
Screws of all descriptions,	*Iron and Steel Knitting Pins,*
Fine Plate & Banbury Stock Locks,	*Pins in pounds,*
Patent & Common Curry Combs	*Best Silver eyed and common Needles,*
Dressing Combs	*Hemming's Needles,*
Pocket Combs	*Patent Iron Tea Kettles,*
Iron & Steel Blade Squares,	*Saucepans,*
Bits, Fish Hooks,	
Thimbles, Lamps,	
Thumb & Nob Latches,	

And a great variety of other articles too numerous to mention.

ALSO,

Cut Nails of all sizes, (made by hand) wrought Nails of all sizes; a complete assortment of cut Tacks, cut and wrought Sprigs, Hollow Ware, and Planes of all kinds to which the attention of Country Merchants and others is respectfully solicited, by

DOUGHTY & BUDD,

No. 45 Market street.

may 17—tf

SIX CENTS REWARD.

ABSCONDED from the subscriber on the night of the 12th inst. an indented apprentice to the Ladies Shoe making business named James Greenly, about 18 years of age, dark complexion and down look when spoken to Had on when he went away, a blue cloth coat, white pantaloons, fur hat, and Munroe boots; took with him a rounabout and trowsers of the Wilmington stripe. Whoever will return said runaway, or secure him in any jail, and give information to the subscriber at No. 54 Chester street, shall receive the above reward but no charges. All persons are forbidden to trust, or harbour the above runaway at their peril.

sept 20—3t* J. C. CALLBREATH.

MOCK SHELL COMBS.

CONSTANTLY on hand at No. 15 NORTH FRONT St. a large assortment of Eastern manufactured *Mock Shell Combs*, of a superior quality—which will be sold low, in Lots to suit purchasers. sept. 13—6t*

S. PAGE & SON,

Brokers and Land Agents, No. 8 South 5th street,

REAL Estate of every description, Mortgages, Military Lands, Stocks, and Ground Rents, bought and sold on commission Naturalization papers for Aliens drawn.—Pensions secured.—Insolvent petitions drawn, and their business attended to throughout.—Deeds, Mortgages, Powers of Attorney, and writings of every description correctly executed—Money always to be had on good security; and generally in the performance of all duties and services wherein the aid of an agent or attorney may be convenient or useful. A Register of Real Estate is regularly kept open at their office for inspection and insertion.

S. P. & S Returns their unfeigned thanks to their friends and the public, for the favours already received, and respectfully solicit a continuance.

sept. 6—6m.

Leghorn Hats.

At No. 31 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

MRS KNEELAND has on hand, a large assortment of Ladies', Gentlemen's, Misses', Boys and Children's LEGHORN HATS, together with a general assortment of FANCY GOODS, which she is selling, wholesale and retail, very cheap, for Cash, or acceptances in the city.

april 26—tf

CABINET WARE ROOMS.

H. DOWNING,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he has a handsome and general assortment of FURNITURE, which he offers at reduced prices, at No. 48, NORTH SECOND STREET, Philadelphia. All orders attended to with despatch. july 12—eo6m

JOSEPH COGGINS,

Has removed his Boot and Shoe manufactory from Carter's alley to No. 20 Chesnut street, between Second and Front streets, Philadelphia, where he has constantly for sale, a general assortment of Boots and Shoes, made of good materials, and by neat workmen.

Country merchants are particularly invited to call, as their orders can be supplied at the shortest notice, and on the lowest terms. Families and individuals can also be supplied with good work at moderate prices. march 29—tf

JAMES BIRD,

Still continues the BOOT AND SHOE MAKING business No. 25, North Tenth Street, directly opposite the Chester and Delaware Brewery, and trusts by faithful work and strict attention, to merit a share of public patronage. And all gentlemen and ladies who will favour him with their custom shall be attended to with fidelity. Also keeps a supply of various kinds and qualities on hand, which he can dispose of upon reasonable terms. feb 15—tf

GEORGE SPACKMAN,

CLOCK & WATCH MAKER, No. 3¼ North Third Street, respectfully informs his friends and the public generally that he has commenced business at the above Stand, where he intends keeping an assortment of Gold and Silver Watches, Chains, Seals & Keys; Silver Spoons, Sugar Tongs, Spectacles, and a variety of other articles, all of which will be disposed of on reasonable terms.

N. B.—Clocks and Watches carefully repaired and warranted. april 12—6m*

NEW BRUSH MANUFACTORY,

No. 212 North Second street, four doors below the Black Horse Tavern.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general that he has commenced manufacturing Brushes of all kinds, which he will dispose of at the lowest market price for cash.

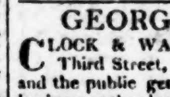
june 28—eowtf PETER BROWN.

JONES & BUDD, 111 N. Second st.

HAVE on hand, a large assortment of new pattern Stoves, Bar Iron, Hoop Iron Rods, Patent Balances and Perpetual Ovens, which will be sold low for cash or acceptances.

N B. All orders for rolling and slitting of Iron, Steel, Brass and Copper, executed at the shortest notice. aug 9—eo6m*

CHEAP TRAVELLING.



Only $2 50 for a passage to New York, in the Old Columbian Line, and only 30 miles land carriage—via BORDENTOWN and AMBOY.

Leaves the upper or north side of Market street wharf, every day, (Sundays) excepted, at 12 o'clock, and arrives in New York by Steam Boat William Penn, Capt Myers, at 9 o'clock next morning—fare only Two Dollars Fifty Cents.

Through in one Day.

N. B. On Sunday the above line will leave the same wharf at 7 o'clock, A. M. and arrive in New York at 7 o'clock, P. M. of the same day, by Steam Boat William Penn. Fare through FOUR DOLLARS. For seats apply at the Old Established Coach and Steam Boat Office, No 13, Market Street, or of the Captain on board the Boat.

JOHN BOWMAN, Jr. Agent.

aug. 9—tf

Philadelphia Coat Scouring ESTABLISHMENT.

Fair is the lily when by storms 'tis bent,
Fair is the wild flow'r 'neath a monument;
Fair is the di'mond that rests upon the rose,
When the first rays of morn upon it flows;
But fairer far is Cupid's Golden dart,
And the first sigh from woman's captive heart.
And would you have in youth's fresh hour such prizes,
And rivals to your "lady's love" defeat—
The heart soon follows where delights the eyes;
And the true gate of love is 109 Chesnut street;
There gallants, by your "plighted troths" repair,
And COX will show you how to win the fair—
For lovely dames in shabby coats do mostly frown,
Then get them dressed, and pull their proud hearts down.

A. COX, Jun.

TAILOR & CLOTHES DRESSER, No. 109, Chesnut Street, (directly opposite the Post Office,) respectfully informs his Friends and the Citizens of Philadelphia, that he has opened a Coat Dressing Establishment at the above stand, where he continues the Dressing of Coats, Pantaloons, &c. Gentlemen can be accommodated in the best possible manner, and with punctuality. His method of dressing Coats, Pantaloons, &c. by steam sponging, extracts all kinds of stains, grease spots, paint, tar, &c. and is on quite a different plan from that of the dyers. A. COX, Jun. engages to put on new Buttons, Collars, Cuffs, and Sleeve Linings, and alter old clothes to the newest fashions, on the most reasonable terms. *** All kinds of Gentlemen's Wearing Apparel DYED on the most reasonable terms.

N B.—A. COX, Jun. assures the citizens of Philadelphia, that the nature of the composition which he uses, is such, as effectually to prevent any injury whatever being received from the moths; this will be an inducement to gentlemen wishing to put by their clothes for the season. july 26—6m

BENJAMIN ROBINSON,

SILVER Smith & Jeweller, No. 12, North Second Street, informs his friends and the public generally that he has added to his former Stock a handsome assortment of imported Goods, consisting of rich Turquois pearl, and Garnet Finger Rings and Breast Pins fine Gold Seals and Keys; a fine assortment of Coral from No. 1 to 10, and Necklaces of the same with 4 to 18 rows, mounted with Fine Gold; rich mounted Tea and Coffee Urns, Silver mounted Bread & Cake Baskets, Candlesticks, Pencil Cases, fine Polished Steel Spectacles, Reticule & Purse Clasps, Buckles, &c. &c.——B. R. also offers for sale of his own manufactory, a handsome assortment of Silver Spoons and Forks, Gold & Silver Spectacles, with Concave, Convex and Plain Green Glasses to suit all ages; fine filigree Ear-rings, Finger-rings, and Breast Pins, fashionable Real Coral Ear-rings, String Turquois, and Jet do, Gold mounted. All the above Articles will be sold low, wholesale or retail, and warranted. Silver Tea Setts made to order.

N. B.—A handsome deduction made on all bills paid in Spanish Dollars or Gold Coin, and the highest price given for old Gold and Silver in Cash or exchange, at the old established Jewellery Store, No. 12, North 2d street. sept 6—3m

BAKER'S

Exchange and Intelligence Office,

FRANKLIN COURT,

Market, between Third and Fourth Streets,

PROCURES Houses and parts, Boarders, Partners, Clerks, Housekeepers, Journeymen, Apprentices, Bound Children, Domestics, &c.

Also, WET NURSES.

FOR SALE, a *Black Girl*, 11 years old and 17 to serve—do. 11 and 7—do. 10 and 8—do. 16 and 5—18 and 10—a *Black Boy* 16 and 5—do. 17 and 14—do 21 and 7.

TO BIND, a number of white and coloured boys and girls of different ages.

PROPERTY to *Sell* or *Let*, entered gratis.

Families provided with *domestics*, with *good* recommendations. aug 30—tf

JAMES WINTER,

NO 37 ARCH STREET, between Front and Second street, informs his friends and the public, that he continues to clean and dress Silk, Cashmere, Waterloo, Canton Crape and Merino Shawls; curls the fringe and warrants the colours not to fade. He likewise scours and presses Coats, Pantaloons, Cloaks, &c.

N. B. Pieces of Bengal, glazed, pressed, and neatly refolded—also, all kinds of damaged goods restored. sept 13—9t*

EVENING TUITION.

FOR a select number of young Gentlemen, W. B. Tappan and S. M'I. Staples's Academy, No. 2, Sansom Street, near Seventh... of October, classes will be formed in the following branches:—Reading, Penmanship, Arithmetic, Book-Keeping, Gauging, Mensuration, Surveying, Algebra, Astronomy, English Grammar, and the Latin and Greek Languages. Young Gentlemen who may wish to spend their evenings in acquiring or reviewing any of the above branches will ... in this School, the advantage of pursuing their studies with a select number, and every ... facilitating their acquisition of knowledge. ... may be known by applying at the Academy.

sept. 27—3t

Tooth Brush Manufactory.

ANDREW MOORE, No. 119 North ... street, above Race street, Philadelphia, ... for sale, Tooth Brushes, of a superior ... Also, Fancy and Common Brushes, whole... retail, on the most reasonable terms. All ... thankfully received, and punctually attended...

april 6—tf

To Builders and Storekeepers.

THE Subscriber having been constantly employed above nine years making circular ... straight SASH, he is enabled to make them in the neatest and best manner, at a low price. Store keepers in want of Bulk Windows or inside ... would find it their advantage to employ him ... many cases he would take part payment in goods.

JOHN GALLWAY,

No. 3 Lyndall's alley, near the S. W. corner of 12th and Walnut streets. june 7—6m

GEORGE ALLCHIN,

BOOK-BINDER and GILDER on the edges of Books, Letter and Filagree Paper. Paper blacked on the edges for mourning, at No. 12 Vine street, third door above Fifth street, ... side—Where he continues to manufacture Backgammon Tables and Chess Boards.

Orders from any part of the United States executed on reasonable terms. mar. 4—tf

HOWELL's INDIAN SYRUP,

A NEWLY DISCOVERED MEDICINE, prepared from a compound of Medicinal Herbs and Plants; being efficacious for the cure of Colds, Coughs, Asthmas, Consumption of the Lungs, and long confirmed Coughs. Also, to strengthen the weak stomachs of those who have been long confined by sickness.

Prepared by the inventor, JOHN B. HOWELL, No 70, North Fifth street, a few doors above Arch street, Philadelphia, in vials of one gill, at 25 cents, with printed directions to each.

☞ One vial is sufficient to cure an inveterate Cough in a grown person. july 5—tf

HAT STORE,

NO 131 NORTH THIRD STREET Philadelphia.

P. C. WILLMARTH offers to the public, whose patronage he solicits, Water-Proof Imitation Beaver Hats, which are surpassed by none in cheapness and durability. oct 27—tf

Navigation, Lunar Observations,

AND THE USE OF THE SEXTANT AND QUADRANT, Together with the mode of ascertaining the errors, ascertaining the Longitude by Chronometer and rating them, with a full practice, the same as at Sea, taught by THOMAS ARNOLD, No. 205 SOUTH FRONT STREET, six doors below South Street.—He confidently trusts that his years experience as a navigator at sea, twenty of which in the practical use of Lunar Observations, have rendered him fully competent to teach the above.

**** To such persons as cannot conveniently attend during the day, attention will be paid in the evening.* june 7—tf

Horatio L. Melchor,

House Carpenter, No. 31, Strawberry-st. Philadelphia,

RESPECTFULLY solicits a share of public patronage. He makes and repairs all descriptions of Standing Presses, Printer's and Bookbinder's Furniture, and on the most reasonable terms.

N B. A quantity of ready made Packing Boxes always on hand. aug 13—tf

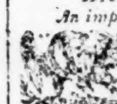
CHARLES M'ARTHUR,

SILK, *Woollen and Cotton Scourer, &c.* continues at the old stand, No. 31 Union street, where all orders in his line will be punctually attended to.

☞ Cloth, Silk Dresses and Shawls, &c. dyed to any shade or pattern, at a short notice, and at very moderate prices. aug 3—tf

BALM OF COLUMBIA.

An important recent Chemical Discovery.



THE Ladies and Gentlemen of this city and elsewhere, are respectfully informed, that John Oldridge has fortunately discovered, by the power of Chemistry, the grand desideratum of preventing Hair from falling off in *forty eight hours* from its first application. This Balm will most absolutely, in the course of a short time, make the Hair grow *Healthy* and *Thick*, and also restores it again if the part is totally bald; likewise makes whiskers and beards grow rapidly. It also cures the Dandruff. J. O. is well aware that many fraudulent and deceptive oils, &c. have been imposed on the public, and therefore prejudice will be severe against his discovery, until trial shall convince his patrons that such a thing exists in nature as a certain preventative against the loss of Hair. No danger need be apprehended to the human system by the application of this capillary restorative.—The public may rest assured that it helps nature, and is perfectly harmless.

It has proved its ability to restore a full head of hair on those who were bald at 20 years of age, in the short time of 13 weeks. On those who were older it was longer in effecting the change, in proportion to age. Any person under forty years of age, may rest assured (provided they do not wear a wig) that this Balm will restore a covering of hair if it be regularly used. The young hair regularly used. The young hair always appears on the part that was bald in the course of twenty-one days Though the person who uses it be ever so old, by applying it occasionally it will prevent the hair from falling off.

It is prepared and sold as usual at his establishment at one dollar per bottle, half a bottle fifty cents, by JOHN OLDRIDGE.

No. 55½, South Front street, and No 11, North Fourth street, Philadelphia aug. 23—tf

TO PRINTERS.

FOR SALE, a quantity of Printing Materials as follows:

1 font Brevier, nearly new, about 270 lbs—1 do. Small Pica, 314—1 do. Pica, 250—1 do. English, 100—1 do. Great Primer, 100—1 do. Columbian, slope, 18—2 imposing stones and stands—3 frames, Ramage make—1 font Double Pica, 90 lbs—1 do. Cannon, 30—1 do. Five Line Pica, 45—1 do. Seven Line do. 45—1 do. Ten Line do. 45—1 Standing Press, small size—1 pair royal Chases—1 do. medium do. With a quantity of paper boards, letter boards, drying poles, &c. &c. which will be sold low for cash. Apply at No. 21, South Second street. aug 23—tf

CLOTHING.

THE Subscribers have received by the late arrivals from England and elsewhere, an elegant assortment of the best superfine CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, FASHIONABLE STRIPES, &c. for the present and coming season. SILVEIRA & BROWN,

Drapers & Tailors, No. 83, South Second street.

may 31—tf

CROWLEY & FARR,

WATCH-MAKER, No. 166, Market Street, between 3d and 4th streets, have for sale an assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gold and Silver Patent Lever Watches. Also, a variety of fine gold Chains, Seals, Keys, Jewellery, &c., which will be disposed of on the most reasonable terms.